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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1908.

The Week.

If there were any doubt that Mr. Bryan intends to make himself the Democratic nominee again this year, it would be dispelled by his descent upon Washington and his bearing there. Secure in the control of the party machine, he has defied any man to come forward openly and challenge his domination. All Democrats who question his right to treat the party as his personal property, are instantly branded as either themselves among the powers that prey or secret agents of the predatory rich. And it must be said that the results of Mr. Bryan's arrogance vindicate his course. His enemies flee before him. The Democratic party says to him, like Sterne's donkey: "Do not beat me, but if thou wilt, am I not thine ass?" Mr. Bryan, with his hand on the local machine in so many States, knows that he can start a revolt against any politician who dares to oppose him. If a Southern Representative or Senator were to come out publicly for a candidate other than Bryan, there would instantly be talk of sending another man to Washington in his place. This is the true account of the paradox that Southern public opinion, as seen in many influential newspapers and voiced by business men and solid citizens generally, is against Bryan, but that so few Southern politicians venture to lisp against him. They want to get or keep office; he has or appears to have the disposal of offices; and so he keeps them cowed. That Mr. Bryan will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency this year, if he chooses to be, may now be set down as among the political certainties. And those Republican managers are living in a fool's paradise who think that it will be a holiday task to beat him. He has a vast and idolizing personal following. Its vote can be transferred to no other. As a campaigner, he has inexhaustible physical energy. And on what willing ears his appeals would fall in present circumstances! The Republican platform of 1896 could be read as an indictment of the Republican party of 1908. All the dire consequences of misgovernment therein set forth are now swarming home to condemn Republican policies. Business has suffered deep hurt; mills have shut down; thousands of men are out of work; the unemployed throng the cities; the resources of charity are strained to provide for those in want by no fault of their own. Bearing in mind Mr. Bryan's extraordinary gifts as an agitator, and remembering how invariably the party in power loses popular support when depression overtakes industry and cripples enterprise, no one but a Republican drunk with complacency could deny that the coming campaign will test his party to the utmost.

The seriousness of the crisis should force the Republican leaders to cast about for their very best man to pit against Bryan. And here is where even the most rudimentary sense of political strategy leads men to think of Gov. Hughes. New York, as Bryan's managers admit, is absolutely indispensable to Democratic success. Bryan cannot win without New York. The Republicans might, but they would think it a fearful risk, as was confessed in Mr. Taft's letter, to plan a campaign leaving out this State. And the Bryan campaign is to be directed mainly at New York's electoral vote. Hence the proposal to nominate Lieut.-Gov. Chanler as Vice-President. Hearst is to lend a hand; Tammany will marshal its disciplined cohorts; and the immense unpopularity of the Roosevelt Administration in this State will be counted upon, too, to swing it back to the Democrats. With all this clear, it is elementary wisdom, the simplest prudence, for the Republicans to nominate a man who would be from 50,000 to 100,000 votes stronger in New York than any other candidate. Nor is this merely a question of local pride. The same qualities which have given Mr. Hughes commanding strength in his own State fit him to impress the nation. As against the Bryan-Hearst agitation, Hughes would stand for that calm and ordered progress, and even-handed justice, which must ever be the country's main bulwark against the demagogue and the uprooter.

Secretary Taft's manly and straightforward letter to Congressman Parsons insures a solid Hughes delegation from this State to the Chicago Convention. Mr. Parsons himself announces that he will not wait until February 20 to attach himself to the Hughes movement, but will call a special meeting of the Republican County Committee at once to pass the Hughes resolution which, by the aid of the local Federal officeholders, he was twice able to defeat. But it is mainly Mr. Taft who has shown that political acumen is not wholly lacking among those who are concerned with his candidacy. Without doubt, he would have taken the stand he did even if it were not a shrewd political move. It is in keeping with the popular conception of him as an outspoken man, with no other desire than to play the game in an open and above-board manner. Had the managers of his campaign, in and out of the White House, displayed an equal sagacity, they would never for an instant have opposed the Hughes sentiment in this State. By using Federal officeholders to make it appear that the State was not a unit, they performed an inestimable service for Mr. Hughes in uniting his friends and forcing them to begin an active warfare in his behalf. Had Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Parsons been wise enough to let a formal resolution endorsing Mr. Hughes slip through the New York County Committee, the Governor's "boom" might simply have ranked with those of Messrs. Cannon and Knox, as that of another "favorite son." Instead, the national interest in Mr. Hughes has everywhere been quickened.

It was high time that the President took notice of the widespread complaint that he is using the whole power of the Administration to force the nomination of Taft. In a few days there is to be an official statement on the subject. According to Secretary Loeb, this will take the form of a complete list of Presidential appointments made since the canvass for Taft began, with the names of their backers. This is well, and the results ought to be enlightening, not only as regards the immediate charges, but in relation to the whole subject of "influence." But Mr. Roosevelt ought not to lose sight of the fact that the case by no means rests entirely upon political appointments. Those actually made in Taft's interest may prove to be only a handful. The real question of Presidential interference lies beyond such lists. Is it or is it not true that Mr. Roosevelt has openly taken charge of Secretary Taft's campagn? Is it or is it not true that he has repeatedly said to his visitors, newspaper men and others: "*We* are going to nominate Taft on the first ballot"? The exertion of the President's power in such ways may be more effective, and no less improper, than the apportionment of the spoils. Federal officials are not blind or deaf. They know what is meant by these tacit orders from the source of rewards and punishment. The inevitable effect upon them is to bring about precisely that political activity of postmasters and collectors and appraisers and marshals which we have seen. The process was accurately described by Swift, in his account of the way in which the Chinese Emperor conferred titles:

> This keeps the ambitious subject in a perpetual dependence, making him always vigilant and active, and in everything *conformable to the will of his sovereign.*

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Judson Harmon's speech at Nashville last week had edge to it, and shows what sort of campaign the Democrats might make with such a man as their candidate. He smote Republican inconsistency and fraud about the tariff and about prosperity in the most hard-hitting fashion. With all the admitted glaring injustice and oppression of high-tariff taxes, he showed that no Republican, from the President down, had kept a single one of the many promises to revise the tariff by its friends. It has been much easier to take up the cry about corporations, but "it is folly," Mr. Harmon contended, "to rail at Trusts and pursue them with fines and injunctions while we carefully cherish the law which breeds and feeds them." With tariff exactions felt more than ever, as they now are in a time of depression, the chance of making a rousing and successful tariff-reform campaign this year would be excellent, were a convinced and vigorous low-tariff man like Judson Harmon the Democratic nominee. He would have the added advantage of having been appointed special counsel by the President to bring about the punishment of corporation offenders. Only, when Mr. Harmon proposed to move against a personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt's, the brotherless spear suddenly became a shield and buckler for Paul Morton. One nail driven by Mr. Harmon was clinched in Washington at the very time he was speaking. He declared that the standpatters, now in control of the Republican [illegible], regard as "little better than traitors" any men who propose in any way to lift the burden of the tariff. Testimony to the truth of this statement was furnished by the angry outcry in the Senate over the German trade agreement. This was negotiated by Secretary Root, primarily to relieve American exporters from the danger of having the maximum German tariff clapped upon their goods. To avert this, some concessions had to be made, and they relate chiefly to the administering of our customs law. The effect in increasing German importations has been extremely slight, yet our tariff fanatics rage about it as if the foundations of the temple had been destroyed.

Secretary Taft's report on the Philippines is complacent, but in this respect he is exceeded by the President, who declares:

> Save only our attitude towards Cuba, I question whether there is a brighter page in the annals of international dealing between the strong and the weak than the page which tells of our doings in the Philippines.

Any one who should pick up Mr. Taft's report without knowledge of conditions in the islands would never dream that the question whether the Philippines shall or shall not be exploited for the benefit of this country is as pressing as ever. Moreover, Mr. Taft writes as if the idea of a colony to make us all rich and win the trade of the East never entered President McKinley's mind. About the blundering of our military officials, which made the breach with the Filipinos possible, Mr. Taft has not a word; but he repeats the stale charges that the Anti-Imperialists and Democratic leaders were responsible for the continuance of the insurrection. Why it was necessary just at this moment to rake up these old controversies is hard to understand, unless it is because of the imminence of the Presidential campaign. But, leaving this unhappy subject, we are glad to note in Mr. Taft's report news of the physical improvement of the islands. Moreover, the constabulary abuses have been ended, and that body of officers is no longer feared as an organization of spies and torturers. In his analysis of the progress of the Filipinos toward self-government, Mr. Taft shows a desire to be absolutely fair; but the world-old attitude of the conqueror towards the conquered reappears in his insistence that the day when the Filipino shall decide as to independence is still too far away to name. With the sedition acts still on the statute books, as un-American laws as were ever drawn, it is not quite ingenuous to say that, of course, criminal libel or seditious language calculated to cause public riot or disturbance is punished in the Philippines as in "many States of the Union." For the new Philippine Assembly, its wisdom and conservatism, Mr. Taft has only praise. We are sorry to record that the Secretary has receded somewhat from his courageous demand that Philippine sugar should be admitted free. On this issue, we had supposed Mr. Taft's flag would never come down. Yet he agrees to the proposal to limit free Philippine sugar to only 300,000 tons, thus consenting in part to a policy which both he and President Roosevelt have repeatedly denounced as morally indefensible.

Gov. Hughes's reply to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, who asked him why he had not "recognized" them when he appointed the Public Service Commissioners, is condemned by the union as "unsatisfactory." Naturally. Nothing would have been satisfactory save a confession of sin, a promise of reform, and a pledge to fill the next vacancy with a representative of labor, just as his predecessors always gave one of the railroad commissionerships to a railroad employee. With frankness and directness unusual enough in a Presidential candidate, Mr. Hughes says that he chose the men he considered best qualified. He is obviously correct in saying that if he tried to "make appointments for the purpose of satisfying particular interests, the result would be inevitably a patchwork of compromises." The Governor did not place on the Commission an officer of a railway company or a professional commuter or a representative brakeman or a dealer in railroad securities. He found difficulty in getting the men he wished to serve; but the Commissions represent his best judgment in what was a difficult problem. There are those who think that he might have made up a better Commission by disregarding localities and selecting a lawyer, an expert accountant, a leader in the profession of engineering, a bank official, and an electrical expert; but, as in everything else, he followed the dictates of his conscience.

A notable incident of the dinner of the New York city branch of the State Bankers' Association Monday night was David R. Forgan's clear statement of the part played in October's panic by the system of redeposit of national bank reserves in banks of other cities. The panic, Mr. Forgan observed, was not due to an insufficient supply of currency. The "currency famine" was the result of panic, not its cause. Why it should have been a direct result, Mr. Forgan thus explained, from the point of view of a practical Chicago banker:

> The way the law regarding reserves works is best understood by an illustration: The law requires a national bank in Troy, N. Y., to carry 15 per cent. reserve. Only 6 per cent., however, need be in its own vault. The other 9 per cent. may be with its reserve agent in New York city. If the deposits of the Troy bank are $1,000,000 it keeps $60,000 at home and $90,000 in New York. The $90,000 in New York, however, is not money. It is merely a credit on the books of the New York bank against which a reserve (allowing for legal deductions) of not more than $20,000 is kept by the New York bank. When the Troy bank, becoming alarmed, deems it prudent to have a larger proportion of its reserve at home it telegraphs the New York correspondent to send it, say, $20,000. That does not seem an unreasonable request to the Troy banker—only $20,000 out of $90,000. But when the Troy bank withdraws $20,000 it withdraws all the reserve there is in the world against its deposits except what is in its own safe, and the New York bank is left with a credit on its books of $70,000, against which no reserve now exists. When that transaction is multiplied by thousands and becomes general, it is simply an impossibility for the New York bank to stand it.

Mr. Forgan's conclusion was that the privilege now enjoyed by "country banks" of entrusting three-fifths of their reserve to banks in other localities, perhaps a thousand miles away, and subject to the extreme pressure of a panic of their own, ought to be drastically revised.

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The meeting at Albany this week in behalf of the anti-tuberculosis campaign carried on by the State Charities Aid Association outside of this city will bring certain startling facts to the attention of the public. We have got so much in the habit of speaking of the great cities as breeding places for disease and crime, that it has generally been taken for granted that New York city, with its ghettoes, "lung" blocks, and tenements, must show the high record for sickness and mortality. As a matter of fact, Joseph H. Choate, who presided Monday evening, declared that in New York city the death rate from tuberculosis had decreased by nearly 50 per cent. within twenty years, whereas, it appears that the smaller up-State cities—Albany, Rome, Troy, and Utica—revealed an appalling growth of the malady. In 1904 New York city's general death rate of 20.56 per thousand was almost equalled by Utica with 20.23 and surpassed by Troy with 21.72. In 1903, Brooklyn showed a rate of 17.54 and swarming Manhattan a rate of 18.74, as compared with 18.06 for Rome, 19.25 for Albany, and 19.32 for Troy. It would appear, then, that, if our most densely populated city presents difficult conditions to deal with in the matter of the public health, they meet with a more than corresponding degree of effort; whereas neglect, especially in the case of tuberculosis, may more than overcome the natural sanitary advantages of any locality. With Panama made a habitable place, yet the upper counties of this State swept by consumption, people must come to take less pride in the purity of their native air and more in private and public cleanliness.

Once more the musical world mourns the premature death of one of its most gifted and promising sons. A strange fatality seems to pursue composers of music. Some of the greatest reached a ripe age, but a larger number, among them Mozart, Schubert, Weber, Chopin, Bellini, Bizet, passed away long before they had delivered their whole message; and now Edward MacDowell must be added to the list. It would almost seem as if the throes and thrills of creative work in the realm of tone were too great to be borne by any but a few of the most robust men. The epitaph placed on Schubert's grave, "Music has here entombed a rich treasure, but still fairer hopes," would have been appropriate for all the composers just named. MacDowell, too, was giving the world his very best when his brain was stricken. But if we are to have no more from his pen, there is enough to enable us to pronounce him the most original and poetic musician America has thus far produced. Not long ago Prof. John K. Paine died. He and MacDowell were the two leaders in their respective fields, and their demise leaves the outlook not altogether bright. We have other gifted composers, some of whom have won praise in Europe as well as America; but for a nation of eighty millions, the quantity and quality of our new music of the higher grades are very inadequate. The reason, to be sure, is not far to seek. The encouragement and support for composers of serious music are so lamentably small that only an irresistible impulse could ever justify a man in choosing such a vocation. Until within a few years, MacDowell could have hardly paid his house rent with his royalties. The same exceptional power exercised in almost any other profession would have made him wealthy. Until there is a general awakening of interest in the best music, but few of the most promising young minds are likely to yield to the allurements of creative work in music, and we shall continue to import from abroad.

French military authorities are again disquieted by the stationary population of France. M. Messimy, the *rapporteur* of the war budget, suggests that by enlisting under the French flag large numbers of Turcos and Spahis, the fighting efficiency of the army could be greatly increased. By this means, one hundred thousand excellent soldiers might be added to the French forces. This proposal the government is disposed to favor. One objection is the danger of arming and training so many Mussulmans. This has been met by a recommendation that African troops should be assigned to France, and particularly to Paris. The policy of garrisoning the capital with soldiers from alien provinces has been pursued successfully in Austria; there are always Czech and Hungarian regiments at Vienna. Those familiar with the Algerians contend, however, that no danger is to be apprehended from the native regiments, even if they should be kept in their own country. No Turcos or Spahis have taken part in any insurrection. Yet similar arguments were advanced concerning the Indian army in the days before the mutiny; and in international politics the fanaticism of Mohammedans is always an uncertain element.

Conditions in Berlin are not cheerful. The prestige of the monarchy is not enhanced when the sabring of the crowd gets to be the order of the day. Nor is Bülow's attitude in the Reichstag likely to appease public feeling. The German Chancellor has shown of late a fondness for treating the Deputies in an abrupt, schoolmaster fashion that would seem to be modelled on M. Stolypin's peculiar manner with the Duma. As a matter of fact, the political situation in Germany gives the Chancellor some reason for trusting to the tactics of a drill-master. By a dissolution and something of a *coup d'état* a year ago, he procured himself a "block" majority in the Reichstag, and not long since by a sharp threat of consequences he saved that block from going to pieces. His present policy, therefore, may be partly determined by the belief that in a contest with the Socialists he will have the Liberal "block" with him. What makes the recent conflict between the Berlin police and workingmen all the more sinister is that it should have been a crowd of unemployed, and not a political procession, that was charged by cavalry and assailed with naked weapons. Nor will the fact that the Socialists are making use of hard times to push their political propaganda go far towards removing the blame from the government. Rioting is, in part at least, the result of lack of opportunity to express popular demands. Had the Berlin workingmen been in a position to formulate their claims through spokesmen in the Prussian diet, street demonstrations might have been superfluous. As it is, the evil effects of economic crises will only go to swell the total grudge which the Prussian working classes are charging up against the government.

The English protectionists have been dashed by the Board of Trade returns for 1907, just issued. It will be remembered that Mr. Chamberlain based his agitation against free trade on the argument that that historic policy was ruining the country commercially. He chose for comparison 1872, a year of inflated prices, and 1902, a year of depression as a result of the Boer war. In that period of three decades the population of England had grown 30 per cent., while British exports had grown only 9. At Liverpool in 1903 he declared:

> My case is that the trade of this country, as measured—and I think it ought to be measured—by the exports of this country . . . has during the last twenty or thirty years been practically stationary.

He further explained: "You cannot go on supporting your population at that small rate of increase." That plea is now thoroughly shattered. The year 1906 had been very prosperous; but for 1907 the imports, exports, and re-exports amount to £1,164,080,913, as against £1,068,566,318 in 1906, an increase of £95,514,595. Separating the three factors, we find that the imports were £645,904,176, as compared with £607,888,500 in 1906; the exports £426,204,596, as compared with £375,575,338; and the re-exports £91,972,141, as compared with £85,102,480. If the exports of 1907 are set against those of 1877 there is an increase of 109 per cent., for only 30 per cent. in population. That is, if Mr. Chamberlain's method of reasoning—*post hoc, ergo propter hoc*—proves anything it demolishes the argument for protection.

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SCIENCE IN LAW-MAKING.

Mr. Bryce's address before the State Bar Association last Friday night was marked by a breadth of view and a sanity of judgment which now seem to us second nature in him. He has evidently kept up his eager and penetrating interest in our affairs. No American could have studied recent tendencies in this country with a keener eye. At the same time, his ability to draw illustration and suggestion from English and French and Swiss and German practice gives a remarkable sweep to his view. To him, the problems of modern democracy are essentially the same, whatever may be their local variations. Hence it is that, in discussing the immense increase in legislation of all kinds and in all countries, he could deal with it as a world-wide question. One country may be in advance in one particular, and another in another; but all law-making bodies are face to face with the difficulty of passing an enormous number of statutes, while trying to make them clear in form and precise in effect.

The great need, Mr. Bryce contended, is to introduce more of scientific method into the processes of legislation. To investigate before acting; to collect all available data carefully; to consult the experience of others; then, when the passage of a given law has been determined upon, to place its drafting in skilled hands, so that the public may easily understand and the courts readily construe the new statute—such is the ideal which he held up before legislators. That approximations to it have been made by various State Legislatures is one of the good signs which Mr. Bryce notes. The bulletins of comparative legislation issued by the State Library at Albany, with such handy digests for the law-maker as are furnished by the Wisconsin Library Commission, mark a great advance. If haphazard bills, crudely drawn, still inundate Legislatures and Congress, the lack of instructive material, showing a more excellent way, cannot be held responsible.

Ignorance, however, is not the mother of all our legislative complexity and confusion. We have had only too much of a certain sort of "science" in our legislation. It is science in the slang sense—meaning uncommon cleverness in concealing one's real design. The various "jokers" which have got into important statutes were not put there by accident. The "slick" legislators who quietly secured their incorporation were not in need of instruction as to the proper form of bills. They knew perfectly well what they were about; and were "scientific" in the same way in which a football player or a prizefighter is said to be—that is, by a superior mastery of tricks and foul play.

Popular agitation behind a bill is also a sure provocative of careless draughtsmanship. When surging passions are enlisted, the cool and deliberate scrutiny of a scientific legislator is impatiently brushed aside. Hence comes the crudity of many a heralded measure, with the difficulty, and often the impossibility, of enforcing it. Mr. Taft has lately pointed out, what all lawyers knew before, that the Sherman anti-Trust act is so filled with ambiguities and contradictions that to construe it is the despair of a conscientious judge. A more recent instance is the railway-rate bill which President Roosevelt compassed sea and land to secure. One clause of it—that making it unlawful for a railroad to transport coal from its own mines—is now generally held to be unconstitutional. So convinced is the Attorney-General of this defect, that he has agreed not to prosecute violations of this law, pending a decision by the courts whether it was not beyond the powers of Congress. Yet the doubt which clung to this act was pointed out by Senators, such as Knox and Bacon, at the time of its passage; nevertheless the clamorous demand for the bill would brook no criticism. There stands the law in the books; but in this point and perhaps others it is a dead letter.

In connection with the same bill, we see how hard it would be in this country to follow one of Mr. Bryce's suggestions. It is that the workings of an important law be closely watched, with an eye to seeing how well it is or can be enforced, or what changes should be made in it. The great enemy of such care is popular fickleness. A sweeping movement is set up for the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill; it is carried to enactment amid loud acclaims, and then the country proceeds speedily to forget all about it. Just before the passage of the Roosevelt railway-rate bill, a Senatorial champion of it was privately declaiming on its inevitability. "I tell you, sir, that when the American people rise in their might and demand a law of this kind, there is no withstanding their will." "Well, Senator," asked a bystander, "what will it amount to after it is passed?" "Nothing whatever," was the prompt reply; "the people will think no more of it, and will turn their minds to the next agitation."

We might go on to show how self-interest stands in the way of such rational legislation as Mr. Bryce advocates. He just hints at tariff laws, and urges that their effect in creating monopolies or working oppressively ought to be studied by a skilled and impartial commission. But no one knows better than he with what guffaws this proposal would be received by our standpatters. The very reason why they want the high tariff to remain untouched is that it gives them a monopolistic power to tax their fellow-citizens. Yet even against their entrenched selfishness better ideas are making slow headway. Mr. Bryce is no wall-eyed optimist. The evil as well as the good is clearly before him; so that when he bids us hope for the coming of more honest and more intelligent legislation in this country, only a wall-eyed pessimist will deny that there is ground for encouragement. When it is the deliberate verdict of this acute foreigner that there has not been, since the civil war, "among the best citizens of the United States so active a public spirit, so warm and pervasive a desire to make progress in removing all such evils as legislation can touch," as exist to-day, it is not for Americans to bate a jot of heart or hope.

THE "HARRIMAN SUIT."

Attorney-General Bonaparte has at length directed the filing of papers in the suit against the Union Pacific officers for conspiracy in restraint of trade under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, by obtaining control of stock of parallel and competing lines. The suit is directed primarily against the acquisition of a controlling interest in the Southern Pacific—a railway which, like the Union Pacific, connects the Mississippi Valley with the Pacific Coast. Stress is also laid on the holding by Union Pacific, through its subsidiary lines or otherwise, of a minority interest in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Northern Pacific, and the Great Northern—companies also competitors of the Union Pacific.

It has been vigorously contended ever since the Northern Securities suit was entered, and particularly since the Supreme Court, in 1903, decreed the dissolution of that historic merger, that the Act of 1890 is being applied in a manner foreign to the purpose of its authors. The law, we are told, was aimed at monopolies in manufacture and other forms of production; yet these are precisely the abuses which, under the court's construction, have escaped its penalties. If the law is consistently applied to railways, it is declared to be a menace to the whole financial structure of the country; and if it is not consistently applied, then it is an engine of discrimination and oppression. Finally, comes the argument that the successful conclusion of the Northern Securities suit left matters really where they were before. The Great Northern still exercises undoubted control over the affairs of the parallel railways. These contentions are not without force. The Anti-Trust Law of 1890, we grant, ought to be replaced by a measure drawn with distinct provision for existing conditions, and not for those of eighteen years ago. But Congress has not seen fit to amend or replace the Sherman Act; and there-

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fore law officers and courts are bound to invoke it wherever need of interference, as a question of public policy, arises.

Moreover, the statement that the Northern Securities decision accomplished nothing is wholly untrue. The conservative part of Wall Street will admit that a public service of the highest value was performed. The problem, clearly recognized by Mr. Knox, was to stop the deliberate plan of a few powerful capitalists to get the whole railway enterprise of the country irrevocably into their own grasp. Through their invention of the "holding company" and through their daring use of credit, they were rapidly buying up railways, regardless of price; paying for them in bonds of other railways; then lodging these other railways in the hands of a corporation whose own stock was issued in such huge amounts that the interests dominant at the hour of consolidation could never be dislodged. Mr. Morgan himself, in the Peter Power suit of March, 1902, testified that the $400,000,000 capital of the Northern Securities was large enough to prevent any "outside interest" from buying it up. This, in his judgment, insured "stable control," and he believed that result to be indubitably a public advantage. But the logical outcome of the theory of "stable control," thus applied and extended, would be permanent monopoly. The methods of capitalization indispensable to such combinations point straight towards corporation bankruptcy on a portentous scale. Holding these views, Mr. Knox seized on the most available weapon—an imperfect one, but sufficiently effective—and struck at the dangerous tendency of the day.

The case of the Union Pacific is not so closely analogous to the Northern Securities that those persons who approve the first suit will certainly endorse the second. For one thing, the primary purpose of acquiring the Southern Pacific lay in the Union Pacific's wish to own the Central Pacific line from Utah to the Pacific Coast. This Central Pacific Railway was geographically a proper part and supplement of the Union Pacific; it was so recognized by most people when it was built; but it was controlled by the Southern Pacific, and could be acquired only through buying that whole system. Yet in this case, as with the Northern Securities, the larger aspects of the question must be confronted fairly. In the Union Pacific's scheme of finance, during the past decade, control of Southern Pacific was only a single factor. Mr. Harriman has used the credit and surplus of his railway to buy stocks of other railways with unexampled recklessness. Purchase of stocks, with a view to getting a voice in the management, if not complete control, has been carried to an extent which left the public mind in dismay as to the possible limitations of the movement.

For the moment, a decided limit to such operations has been set by the panic of 1907, for the severity of which the Union Pacific's Stock Exchange operations were very largely responsible. This fact, indeed, was virtually admitted by Harriman himself, at the crisis of the panic, by his promise to consider the question of ridding his company of its holdings to other railways. With panic past, nothing further has been heard of this spasm of repentance, and the government's purpose now appears to be to find how far the pressure of the law can be applied. That the Sherman Act is an imperfect means to that end, no one can deny; but it may be the best we have, and the results of the suit, in the way of breaking down unsound and reckless practices of railway finance, cannot be wholly barren.

OUIDA AND HER POPULARITY.

The death of "Ouida" could not have been reckoned as a serious loss to literature had she passed away while still in her prime. Yet the news that the author of "Under Two Flags" has ended her life in poverty in Italy will bring genuine grief to thousands. No one confesses to admiring her novels, and yet every one has been amused by them. Stevenson, we remember, wrote from Samoa at the time of Lady Jersey's visit:

> We had great fun, and wrote a Ouida novel on our life here, in which every author had to describe himself in the Ouida glamour.

Among the "finer touches" were the passages in which "Belle and Lady Jersey came out to brush their teeth in front of the rebel king's palace, and the night guard squatted opposite in the grass and watched the process"; and in which "I and my interpreter, and the King with his secretary, mysteriously disappeared to conspire." Mystery, disappearance, conspiracy! Could any other three words describe so completely the ingredients of a popular novel? And yet Ouida appeals to persons of severe taste, as well as to the populace. Among the severe, we do not, of course, reckon Andrew Lang, who has shamelessly boasted of his excursions through Ouida's books, and even lower realms of fiction. There is, however, Tennyson, who, his son tells us, frequently re-read Thackeray, Scott, and Jane Austen. He hated "your modern novels, with numberless characters thrust into the first chapter and nothing but modern society talk; and also those morbid and introspective tales, with their oceans of sham philosophy." Reading this last kind he aptly compared to "wading through glue." These opinions certainly make him out a hanging judge in literature, yet he did not hang Miss Braddon, Miss Broughton, or Ouida. What, then, are the qualities that commend her to the intellectual prince as well as the pauper?

To this question, which applies not merely to Ouida, but to all of her kind, we can get no clearer answer than that offered by the devil's advocate. Mrs. Oliphant—and Tennyson enjoyed her, too—is as far removed as possible from Ouida. Mrs. Oliphant is very religious, even churchly; she is a stout upholder of the established order and all the polite conventions. She was a warm personal friend of Queen Victoria; while the scenes which Ouida depicts are, as the British matron remarked of "Antony and Cleopatra," "so unlike the home life of our beloved Queen." When Mrs. Oliphant, in her "Victorian Age of English Literature," came to contemporary novelists, she admitted the difficulty of discussing an author for whom she had so little sympathy. Yet Mrs. Oliphant's estimate of Ouida may be accepted as not unjust:

> A great deal of extravagance and a curious preference for the unsavory, as well as the high-flown, have done much to conceal from the reader the gifts of picturesque description and what is called word-painting, which this lady undoubtedly possesses. It is a dangerous gift, and has led in many cases to a riot of highly-colored words, in which imagination runs wild, and the sober mind is incapable of following—while it is almost impossible to tell what are her powers of drawing character, because her personages are chiefly of one character, and that a very conventional type. Notwithstanding this, she has achieved a great popularity, but is more acceptable to the public of a certain class than to critics of any kind.

This last sentence reveals Mrs. Oliphant's foible as well as Ouida's special strength. For "notwithstanding" substitute "because of," and you have a logical statement. It was because Ouida did not write for jaded and supercilious critics, and because she did write for a public which applauds the highly colored and the high-flown, that she achieved her wide popularity. Subtlety, delicacy, allusiveness, restraint in style—these are pearls that are thrown away on the mob of novel-buyers and borrowers. The man who runs as he reads wants the pigment laid on the canvas with a trowel, huge blotches of raw red and yellow, that will seize the most careless eye. And when he comes upon a particularly purple patch, as in the following bit from "Under Two Flags," he cries in his rapture, "This is a style that is a style":

> "My darling!—my darling! What have I done to be worthy of such love?" he murmured, while the tears fell from his blinded eyes, and his head drooped until his lips met hers. At the first utterance of that word between them, at the unconscious tenderness of his kisses that had the anguish of a farewell in them, the color

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suddenly flushed all over her blanched face, she trembled in his arms, and a great shivering sigh ran through her. It came too late, this warmth of love. She learned what its sweetness might have been only when her lips grew numb, and her eyes sightless, and her heart without pulse, and her senses without consciousness.

"Hush!" she answered, with a look that pierced his soul.

The unsavory, too, which Mrs. Oliphant deplores, often makes a book fashionable. Mrs. Oliphant may never have suspected mankind of a weakness for the salacious; but a generation which revels in "Three Weeks" can have no illusions as to the squeamishness of popular taste. And as for the feebleness of Ouida's characterization—so long as the clothes and the dialect of the *dramatis personæ* are fairly differentiated, most of us ask for nothing more. If the dukes are diabolic and the duchesses dowdy, if the hero is portrayed as brave and the heroine charming, that is enough. Eloquence, ideas, skilful delineation of human traits—for Mrs. Oliphant's "public of a certain class," these qualities are mere dust in the balance.

But we have dwelt too long on the features that put a novel into the list of the "six best sellers," and those, surely, are not what attracted Tennyson to Ouida. The truth is, that, despite the higher critics and all her glaring defects, she went to the root of the matter with a lively story. Flamboyant rhetoric may sometimes recommend a lame tale to the undiscriminating; it cannot always spoil a spirited story, even for the fastidious. And Ouida, with her glamour—as Stevenson puts it—her mysteries and her conspiracies, frequently offers us what her admirers might call a rattling good yarn. When she takes up her pen, people do not dawdle round talking; they do something that grips the attention of the reader from the first page to the last; and, even if he has a developed critical faculty, lays it for the time under the spell of her magic. Her characters lead the strenuous life, both in adventure and in love; and that is a fascinating spectacle even for the contemplative philosopher and the cloistered poet.

"MODERNISM" AGAIN.

The echoes of the Pope's encyclical against Modernism are still reverberating in the religious and the secular press. The outward attitude of liberal Romanists is, we take it, fairly represented by the Dublin *Review*, edited by Wilfrid Philip Ward—son of William George Ward, "Ideal" Ward of the Oxford Movement. That periodical has, for a church organ, been fairly progressive; but it now assumes that the decision of the Pope is final and the question settled. Father George Tyrrell, however, who has already suffered the lesser excommunication, continues in the *Hibbert Journal* for January the outspoken criticism begun in his letters to the London *Times*. The same issue of the *Hibbert Journal* contains three other articles: "The Papal Encyclical from a Catholic's Point of View," by the Rev. Father Gerard, "The Papacy in Its Relation to American Ideals," by the Rev. L. Henry Schwab, an Episcopal clergyman of Sharon, Conn.; and "The Catholic Church: What Is It?" by the Bishop of Carlisle. The Bishop and the rector —especially the latter—are pretty severe in their censures of Romanism. The Bishop assures us that, "while the world has been moving onward and upward, the Church of Rome has been falling downward and backward." Mr. Schwab deals out his denunciation with a gusto which recalls the "no-popery" cries of extreme Protestants a generation or two ago. He regards the Papacy as "to-day the greatest impediment to American liberty and the most serious menace to country and religion." Mr. Schwab's fears spring from his conviction that "an Italian ecclesiastic possesses to a large degree the power to maintain the intelligence and spirituality of millions of Americans on a level with his own."

This alarm we cannot share, partly because we draw reassurance from the articles of Fathers Gerard and Tyrrell. Father Gerard writes in a suave, irenic manner, as if he would like to make his omelet without breaking any eggs. He gives us an interesting statement of Modernism as a theory according to which things "may be true in their religious aspect, though making no claim to be true, scientifically or historically":

> Thus, for example, in the actual life of Christ there were no miraculous elements. He was not born of a Virgin. He did not rise from the tomb, nor ascend to Heaven. So far as Science has to do with them, these things are untrue. But they are true nevertheless in the province of religion; the actual facts of our Lord's life having been transfigured and refracted in the minds of His followers, whose common consent has evolved and communicated the attributes with which He is invested. . . . Thus . . . there can be no collision between Science and Faith, since they move in different planes, the one dealing with things as they objectively are, the other as subjectively "transfigured."

Modernism as thus presented, Father Gerard finds a feeble foe. He sees that for the masses of mankind the distinction can never be valid because it can never be intelligible. For "a flock of Breton or Tyrolese or Connemara peasants" dogma is necessary. But the real issue—that the modern scientific view of the laws of nature as uniform in operation destroys belief in the miraculous and in the dogmas founded on it—Father Gerard escapes by the familiar door. These dogmas, he tells us, have, during nineteen centuries, been held "true, beyond fear of doubt, for all times and places"; they are fortified by "the testimony of Christ," and "the teaching of His Church, safeguarded from error in her doctrinal office by the Holy Ghost." In fine, the dogmas are the foundations of faith and morality; therefore they must be true.

This reasoning will appeal to intelligent men quite as little as Modernism (as Father Gerard interprets it) will appeal to the peasant. If the Church's strongest defence against the assaults of science is an argument in a circle: we believe in the dogma of the Virgin Birth because of the teaching of Christ's Church; we believe in the Church because of the testimony of Christ—if this is all, then science will sooner or later batter down the wall. Peasants, we grant, will still ask for dogmas; and so will *intellectuels*. The present success of Mrs. Eddy's propaganda indicates that a powerful ecclesiastical organization might temporarily rest on the creed that two and two are five, and the moon is made of green cheese. But in the long run the truth as it is conceived by our most highly trained investigators and thinkers permeates the masses; and if a church is to be anything more than an insignificant "hole and corner" sect, its dogmas—however rigid its hierarchical system—must approximate the convictions and aspirations of the best minds in its environment. This is the immutable law of its being. As Father Tyrrell points out, Modernism is not a block of doctrine, but a point of view; it is an "attempt to reconcile the essentials of Catholic faith with those indisputable results of historical criticism which are manifestly disastrous to the mediæval synthesis of scholastic theology." It holds that in the end there must be a "perfect concord between faith and reason." In the contest with Galileo the Church was forced to yield; and so it will yield again. There may be a temporary embargo on ideas by the censorship which the Pope purposes to exercise over Catholic seminaries and colleges; but "to protect the laity from the contamination of history is practically impossible."

And—here is comfort for Mr. Schwab—even the attempt at protection is an absurdity in a country like ours, with free public schools. Whatever may be the condition or the religion of the unlettered millions in the year 1925 or 1950, the Church cannot retain its hold in perpetuity unless it secures as its leaders men of heart and mind. They must have some kind of education; and thus there will be a steady infiltration of Modernism. A few decades hence the tenets of Modernism, if it can be said to have any, may not be those of to-day; but the spirit will be much the same.

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Slowly, imperceptibly, perhaps, but surely, intelligence subjugates the world:

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

CANADIAN LITERATURE IN 1907.

OTTAWA, January 24.

The old reproach against the Canadian reading public is rapidly becoming obsolete. To-day the meritorious work of Canadian writers is nowhere more thoroughly appreciated than in Canada; and more than that, English and American editions of Canadian books are not only immediately produced in Canadian editions, but many important Canadian books are now published originally in Toronto or Montreal. Toronto is, in fact, rapidly becoming an important publishing centre, and the time is not far off when it will be as much the rule for an English-Canadian book to bear a Toronto imprint as for a French-Canadian book to see the light first in Montreal.

During the year just closed the literary output of the Dominion has been creditable in quantity, and what is much more vital, in quality. The list embraces history, biography, fiction, and poetry, and it is in keeping with the awakening of a vigorous national spirit that the first of these classes should have received particular attention. Among the important historical works of the year by Canadians may be mentioned "Sixty Years in Upper Canada," by Charles Clarke, late clerk of the Legislature of Ontario (Toronto: Briggs); W. B. Munro's "Seigniorial System in Canada" (Longmans) (see the *Nation*, September 26, p. 283); "Canadian Constitutional History," by H. E. Egerton and W. L. Grant (Oxford Press); "Documents relating to the Constitutional History of Canada, 1759-1781," by Prof. Adam Shortt and Dr. A. G. Doughty (Ottawa: King's Printer); F. P. Walton's "Civil Code of Lower Canada" (Montreal: Wilson & Lafleur); William Dunlop's "Recollections of the American War of 1812-14," edited by A. H. U. Colquhoun (Toronto: Historical Publishing Company); C. Hill-Tout's "Native Races of British North America" (Copp Clark); and the "Voyages of Samuel de Champlain, 1604-1618," edited by W. L. Grant (Scribners). To the notable series of political biographies included in Morang's Makers of Canada, have been added A. G. Bradley's "Lord Dorchester," James Hannay's "Wilmot and Tilley," and Prof. S. B. Leacock's "Baldwin, Lafontaine, Hincks." Canadian history also forms an important part of the Duke of Argyll's "Passages from the Past" (London: Hutchinson). It will be remembered that the Duke of Argyll (then the Marquis of Lorne) spent several years in Canada as Governor-General. Though the material is not yet available in book form, it is proper to mention here the political "Reminiscences" of Mr. Justice MacMahon, which have been appearing from time to time throughout the year in the Toronto *News*. "Canada," by Dr. Wilfred Campbell (Macmillan), which has already been reviewed in the *Nation* (August 15, p. 148), is rather notable on account of the charming series of colored illustrations by the Canadian artist, T. Mower Martin, than because of its historical value.

During the year has also appeared the initial volume of the publications of the Champlain Society—"Marc Lescarbot: Histoire de la Nouvelle-France," the original text with an English translation by W. L. Grant, and an introduction by H. P. Biggar, author of "Early Trading Companies of New France." Among other publications already arranged for by the society, and now in course of preparation, are Denys's "Description and Natural History of Northern America" (Acadia) 1672, translated and edited with a memoir by Prof. William F. Ganong; "Documents relating to the Seigniorial Régime in Canada," edited by Dr. W. B. Munro; "The Cartwright Papers, 1778-1814," edited with introduction and notes, by Prof. Adam Shortt; "Naval Records of the Conquest of Canada," edited by Major William Wood, author of "The Fight for Canada"; "Louisbourg, from its Foundation to its Fall, 1713-1760," by F. S. McLennan; and the "Journals of La Vérendrye," edited with introduction and notes by Lawrence J. Burpee. Among the more important papers published in the current volume of Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, are Dr. Ganong's "Additions and Corrections on the Place-nomenclature, Cartography, Historic Sites, Boundaries and Settlement—origins of the Province of New Brunswick," with maps; James H. Coyne's sketch of Richard Maurice Bucke; "Fleury Mesplet, the First Printer of Montreal," by R. W. McLachlan; "The Downfall of the Huron Nation," by C. C. James; Benjamin Sulte's "Commerce de France avec le Canada avant 1760"; "Les successeurs de la Vérendrye, sous la domination française," by Judge Prud'homme; and F. J. Audet's "République d'Indian Stream." Two important supplementary volumes to the twelfth volume of Transactions of the Royal Society contain respectively Dr. N. E. Dionne's "Inventaire chronologique des livres, brochures, journaux et revues publies en langue anglaise dans la province de Québec, depuis l'établissement de l'imprimerie au Canada jusqu' à nos jours, 1764-1906"; and Benjamin Sulte's exhaustive Index to the First and Second Series of the Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. In addition to Shortt's and Doughty's "Documents relating to the Constitutional History of Canada, 1759-1791," already mentioned, which is to be followed from time to time by additional volumes embodying eventually all essential documents on the subject, the Dominion Archives issued during the year two volumes of important material bearing on the history of Canada. It was decided some time ago to supplement these annual publications by periodical bulletins designed to contain historical journals and other special material. The first of these bulletins was to have appeared before the close of 1907, but publication was delayed, and it is now expected to issue in February.

In Canadian fiction, the year's record contains but few new names. Charles Roberts produced a volume of animal stories, "Haunters of the Silences," with spirited illustrations by Charles Livingston Bull (L. C. Page & Co.), and a new edition of his translation of De Gaspé's "Anciens Canadiens," under the title "Cameron of Lochiel" (Page); his brother, Theodore Roberts, has upheld the traditions of this versatile Canadian family by two readable stories, "Hemming the Adventurer" and "Red Feathers" (Page); Arthur Heming, hitherto known as one of the best of contemporary illustrators, has joined the company of novelists with his "Spirit Lake," a tale of Indian and trapper life in the far Western fur country (Macmillan); Sir Gilbert Parker adds another to his long list of novels in "The Weavers" (Copp Clark); and Arthur Stringer provides a sequel to "Wire Tappers" in the even more sensational "Phantom Wires" (Little, Brown & Co.). Other Canadian novels of the year are W. A. Fraser's "Lone Furrow" (Appleton); Norman Duncan's "Cruise of the 'Shining Light'" (Harpers); W. W. Campbell's "Ian of the Orcades," a romantic story of old Scotland (Revell); J. A. H. Cameron's "Colonel from Wyoming" (C. P. A. Pub. Co.); Anison North's (Miss May Wilson) "Carmichael," a tale of rural life in Ontario (Doubleday); and Basil King's "Giant's Strength" (Harpers). Of these, two are new writers, Miss Wilson, a native of Ontario, and Mr. Cameron of Nova Scotia.

It has been a lean year in Canadian poetry, the only notable contribution being Robert W. Service's little book of vivid, though somewhat rugged, verse, "Songs of a Sourdough" (Briggs). Though in places perhaps too suggestive of Kipling, these verses have a value of their own as reflecting the strenuous life of the Yukon mining camps. In "The Woman in the Rain and other Poems" (Little, Brown), Arthur Stringer has gathered a number of dramatic and lyric poems of much more than average merit; and Jean Blewett, in "The Cornflower" (Briggs), reveals much of the grace, humor, and pathos characteristic of the work of Eugene Field. During the year Canada lost one who had perhaps done more than any other to reveal the characteristics of the French-Canadian *habitant*, William Henry Drummond.

It remains to record a few miscellaneous publications. Of these, James White's "Atlas of Canada," issued by the Dominion government, is of exceptional interest and value, covering an extraordinary range of matter. H. G. George's "Geography of the Dominion of Canada" (Oxford Press) is an authoritative work upon the subject. Two volumes of essays worthy of mention are Bliss Carman's "Making of Personality" (Page), and W. F. Hatheway's "Canadian Nationality and other Essays" (Briggs). In a substantial volume, the University of Toronto records the history and development of that important institution. Of works bearing on Canada by foreign writers, two at least should be mentioned: Justin H. Smith's "Our Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony" (Putnams), and André Seigfried's intimate study of Canadian problems from a French point of view, "The Race Question in Canada" (Appletons). The *Revue Canadienne* marked the completion of its fifty-third volume by the publication of a comprehensive index to the entire series, an examination of which reveals the wealth of material available in this little-known review. The list of contributors includes the names of practically every well-known French-Canadian writer of the last half-century. The long-felt want of an adequate review for English-Canadians has been filled during the past year by the reorganization and enlargement of the *University Review*, whose

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purpose is described as "to express an educated opinion upon questions immediately concerning Canada, and to treat freely in a literary way all matters which have to do with politics, industry, philosophy, science, and art." The editorial committee includes some of the best men on the faculties of the Canadian universities, and the quality of the articles that have appeared in the four quarterly numbers issued in 1907 is excellent. L. J. B.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

The second volume of Dr. Bradford's "Bibliographer's Manual of American History," just published, shows little if any improvement upon the first. A pair of scissors and a paste-pot, a pile of catalogues of auctioneers and dealers, and some of the old reference books like those of Rich, Stevens, and Sabin, seem to have been all the tools used. Perhaps 25 per cent. of the entries have an asterisk affixed showing that the books themselves have been examined, but almost without exception the bibliographical notes are quoted, mostly from Joseph Sabin, Obadiah Rich, Henry Stevens, and Thomas W. Field, men who read the books they described, and whose notes have been common property of every cataloguer since. Admirable when written, they now, at least when they deal with the rarity and value of books, require correction. For example, under Filson's "Discovery, Settlement, and Present State of Kentucke," no less than five notes are quoted about the rare map made for the 1784 edition, all to the effect that no more than a single impression is known. As a matter of fact, six impressions (at least) are now traceable. To the Sermon of William Hubbard, "The Happiness of a People in the Wisdome of their Rulers," Boston, 1677, Rich's note, "This volume is believed to the first printed in Boston," is quoted without comment, though it is well known that Foster began printing in Boston in 1675. Under "Gent (E. W.)" is recorded a reprint of Edward Williams's first book on Virginia, "Virgo Triumphans; or Virginia richly and truly Valued," 1650. This entry is corrected in the errata at the end; but Williams's second book, "Virginia's Discovery of Silk Wormes," also printed in 1650, is entered, without comment, under "Farrer (John)." Though Williams got his information mostly from Farrer, "a gentleman of merit and quality," Farrer was not the author of the book. The sale records appended to many titles sometimes fill a quarter page without arrangement, and are difficult to refer to. In the case of some of the rarer books, no records, or only antiquated ones, are given. For example, the only record under Gorges's "America Painted to the Life," 1659, is £4 6s. paid at Puttick & Simpson's in 1861. "Auction Prices of Books" shows eleven more recent records. The classified index, which is to form Volume V., will, if properly prepared, no doubt be useful to collectors, students, and dealers, but the two volumes so far published are certainly a disappointment.

Volume VIII. of the Transactions of the Bibliographical Society recently issued, contains addresses on bibliographical topics, delivered at various meetings, as well as a short title catalogue of the books in the society's library. One of the most interesting of the papers is that by H. B. Wheatley on "Dr. Johnson as a Bibliographer." "Notes on the Types, Borders, etc., used by Thomas Berthelet," by W. W. Grey, with numerous facsimiles, is another valuable paper.

On February 3 and 4 the Anderson Auction Company of this city sells the library of Charles R. Adams of Minneapolis. Included are first editions of Holmes, Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, and other American writers, though the more common books only are generally represented. A book from the library of William Penn, with his book-plate and Vols. I. and II. (all issued) of *The War*, a periodical published 1812-1814, and edited by Samuel Woodworth, are notable items.

On February 4, the Merwin-Clayton Sales Company of this city offers a collection of autographs, including good specimens of John Quincy Adams, Elias Boudinot, Elbridge Gerry, James Madison, John Tyler, Daniel Webster, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, and Lowell.

Correspondence.

THE CORNELL EXPEDITION TO ASIA MINOR.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The Cornell expedition to Asia Minor and the Assyro-Babylonian Orient, conducted by Dr. A. J. Olmstead and his associates, B. B. Charles and J. E. Wrench, was intended to be educational in character; that is, its primary object was to make the members of the expedition familiar by actual autopsy with the topography, physical geography, natural trade routes, and in general with the lay of all the regions covered by Oriental history. But the organizer of the expedition—which was made possible by the generous contributions of a number of men of wealth—ventured to hope that the members would also be able to show material results, and to make valuable contributions to existing knowledge. The men spent the entire summer and fall in Asia Minor; they are now in Assyria or Persia. But the hope of the organizer has already been realized in Asia Minor alone, and that too along many lines. It has been demonstrated once more that Asia Minor is not the well-known country which some people imagine it to be.

The work of the expedition in Asia Minor was purely a surface exploration, topographical and archæological. The topographical results alone would justify the labor and expense, for henceforth they will be recognized as starting points for the elaboration of the geography of neighboring regions. The training of the men in Assyriology forced them to look at Asia Minor from the pre-Hellenic, rather than from the Hellenic or Græco-Roman point of view. For that reason they have hunted with the geatest care for the footprints of that early civilization which most scholars now call Hittite. In the Hittite "Corpus" there are nineteen inscriptions from the regions traversed by the Cornell expedition. Of this number, eleven are still in situ, and all of them were carefully studied and collated. Important additions and corrections were made in the nine longest inscriptions. In the case of two, a good half has been added, while the longest of all, that at Boghaz Köi, is practically a discovery of the Cornell expedition, for Winckler says that it is utterly illegible. At Kara Burun (near the Halys) additions and corrections were made to the copy of the inscription already taken, and an entirely new inscription, engraved by the same hand, was found fifteen inches above the old one. The expedition also secured the Hittite inscription on the black basalt stone at Bogcha on the Halys. The stone was discovered long ago by Belck, but it has not been copied or published, so far as known. The stone is evidently not in its original home. The nearest possible site to which it could be assigned is Hadjilar Kalessi, three hours further up the Halys. At Ivriz (near the Cilician Gates) the well-known rock-sculpture was studied; and by turning aside from the mill race the water which partly covers the inscription, a number of symbols were recovered, and the object beneath the feet of the god was identified as the stock of the grapevine. The prototype of this Ivriz sculpture, which was discovered by Mrs. Wylie of the British consulate in Konia, lies half an hour from the well-known rock-sculpture, but not the faintest trace of an inscription could be discovered. Mr. Charles has reasons for regarding the site as an oracle-cleft (like the Yazili Kaya at Boghaz Köi), which, because of its sacred character, was adopted as a holy place by the Christians of a much later period. Additions were also made to the inscription at Gürün on the Tokhma Su.

But the work of the expedition was not confined to the mere collation of already known inscriptions, for the members have discovered *ten* quite new Hittite inscriptions; one at Eghri Köi, southeast of Develi Kara Hissar; two at Tekir, between Everek and Kaisariyeh; one at Assardjik, an hour and a half south of Kaisariyeh; and the rest on the Tokhma Su, in the Melitene region. At Isbeyuk, below Derende, the Cornell men came upon some Hittite sculptures and five inscriptions, the remains of a once splendid monument, which should be transported to the Imperial Museum at Constantinople. The sculptures depict a group of three men and a fourth man standing on a magnificent charging bull. A Hittite inscription on a cliff overhanging the Tokhma Su was discovered at Kötü Kale. These details I give in order to claim for the members of the Cornell expedition the rights belonging to priority of discovery.

Dr. Olmstead writes with great enthusiasm of Arslan Tepe, a mound in the vicinity of Melitene, which he regards as the best site in Asia Minor for combined excavation and exploration. The mound is not so large as are those of Iconium (32 acres), Kül Tepe, near Caesarea-Mazaka (22 acres, still undisturbed by the natives), and Tyana (of vast area); but still it is 75 feet high, 300 feet by 75 feet at the top, 500 feet by 300 feet at the base. The top contains Byzantine ruins, which are mere surface rubbish; the Hittite stratum reaches to 50 feet from the ground, while the lower stratum, 50 feet in depth, belongs to the pre-Hittite civilization. The mound has already given up two inscribed Hittite

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sculptures, which are now in the Constantinople Museum. Four more of great interest and importance are now lying in the Serai yard. In the mound itself Mr. Wrench found a huge stone decorated with a fine lion and a Hittite inscription. Some digging has been done by the natives. The mound is a magnificent site for determining a full series of pottery levels. Painted pottery is abundant—mostly black on yellow, a new type. Fine black glaze ware is common.

In view of all this Dr. Olmstead is clearly within safe bounds when he declares that the results reached thus far are rather larger than those of any other expedition. This is no small achievement for an enterprise whose primary object was purely educational; and these facts open our eyes anew to the importance of intensive explorations even on the surface. As a result of such work by the Cornell expedition the Hittite "Corpus" will have to be republished.

Arslan Tepe is well situated for the exploration of the whole Trans-Antitaurus region, and excavations will certainly bring untold treasures to light. Twenty-five thousand dollars will probably suffice for the excavation of Arslan Tepe and for the exploration of the country round about; and such exploration is sadly needed, for the whole region north of Isbeyuk and Kötü Kale is unknown. A much larger sum of money will be needed for the excavation of the vast pre-Hellenic cities of Tyana, Iconium, and Kül Tepe. But the science of the past, through the lips of those who cultivate it, demands that all of these sites and many other smaller ones be excavated without delay. There would be large returns for the institution or the individual who would excavate in Cappadocia and at Hittite sites elsewhere for a period of at least twenty or twenty-five years. These excavations ought not to be delayed for a single year; for ancient monuments of all kinds are perishing every day at the hands of both Mohammedans and Christians.

J. R. S. Sterrett.

Ithaca, N. Y., January 25.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "BENDS."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In connection with the immense tunnel operations under the North and East rivers a word has come into common use to designate that ailment which seizes workmen withdrawing themselves too suddenly from the compressed air chamber. All your New York papers call this ailment "the bends." The more usual term is "caisson disease." I have not found the word in any dictionary, not even in Bartlett, ed. of 1884; nor in the papers of the American Dialect Society. Can any one of your readers tell me where and when the word "bends" originated? J. M. Hart.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., January 22.

ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your issue of January 9, "Elres" raises two serious questions with regard to control of public schools, in his suggestions for a paid board and for separate boards for grammar schools and high schools. As to the first point, the experience of this city with salaried trustees may help to a conclusion. At first the trustees received no compensation, but after a period of turmoil and upheaval Congress provided $500 yearly for each of seven members. The result was not satisfactory, though the plan was faithfully tried for six years by men and women of first rank in character and ability. After another period of agitation and dissatisfaction the law was repealed and a return made to the former system. The exact cause of the failure could not perhaps be positively determined, but with a fair test for such a long time, when new blood was coming in every year, it seems reasonable to conclude that the plan carries its own seed of destruction.

With regard to different authorities for the two grades, this much can be said: that the whole trend of life in this country is towards unification of responsibility. As a people we seem to be striving to place power in as few hands as possible. With a double-headed system such as "Elres" proposes there would be a gap of doubt, and friction, and finally a clash of authority. To refer to analogy, the child has one guiding hand from infancy to manhood, that of his parents; and as the school is a large family, we can only follow the road that has been pointed out by thousands of years of evolution. R. S.

Washington, D. C., January 22.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CABINET OFFICERS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have puzzled my brain for at least the last thirty years to determine what constitutes the qualifications of a Cabinet officer. Is it eligibility, ability, fitness, or political "pull," as it is called? So far as I have been able to ascertain, hardly any one who has been chosen to fill one of these high positions (except that of Attorney-General) has had any preliminary training or showed any peculiar fitness previous to his appointment. Is it good-fellowship or a happy-go-lucky chance if such a choice discharges his duties creditably? Or does the American possess such a versatility of talents that, without any special preliminary training, he can fill acceptably any office which it is his good fortune to obtain? Should not the Secretary of the Treasury have had before his appointment some special training in finance or political economy? Is it not necessary for the Secretary of the Navy to have had some previous knowledge of naval affairs? I desire most earnestly the answer to this question; for I fail to see any guiding principle laid down for making up the Cabinet.

F. C. Clark.

Providence, R. I., January 21.

THE CANALS ON MARS AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: After reading Mr. Agassiz's letter and the comment of the reviewer, in your issue of January 16, curiosity led me to inquire as to the actual mileage of canals on the earth. I find that there are probably nearly 30,000 miles of navigable canals now in use (exclusive of rivers, on which much labor has been spent for purposes of commerce). To this may be added a very considerable mileage of canals built solely for irrigation.

Comparing the labor cost with the impelling motive in the two cases, and leaving much unsaid as to the relative effectiveness of labor on the two planets, it does not seem "incredible" that 600,000 miles of canals should have been built on Mars under the conditions which Professor Lowell supposes to exist there.

Robert W. Willson.

Cambridge, Mass., January 21.

[The earth's surface is four times as large as that of Mars; therefore, in comparing canal mileages, we should include the factor 4, making Professor Willson's figures 30,000 to 2,400,000. Moreover, the estimate of 30,000 for our earth is probably quite accurate, while for Mars we cannot assume that observation reveals more than a fraction—probably a small fraction—of the total existing mileage. Finally, if we postulate increased efficiency in the Martian laborer because the planet is small we should also postulate an exactly proportionate diminution of that laborer's size and strength.—The Reviewer.].

Notes.

The Macmillan Company has on its spring list, as usual, a notable number of books on economics and sociology. These include "England," by Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell, a scholar of Mr. Bryce's school; "Modern Egypt," by Lord Cromer; "The United States as a World Power," by Prof. A. C. Coolidge; "The Coming Struggle in the East," by Putnam Weale; "The Science of Jurisprudence," by Dr. Hannis Taylor; "New Worlds for Old," by H. G. Wells; "The Socialists at Work," by Robert Hunter; "Social Psychology," by Prof. Edward A. Ross; "Primitive Secret Societies," by Prof. Hutton Webster; "As Others See Us," by John Graham Brooks; "Essays in Municipal Administration," by Prof. John A. Fairlie; "Popular Participation in Law-Making," by Prof. C. S. Lobingier; "Government by the People," by Robert H. Fuller; "Principles of Taxation," by Dr. Max West; and "Education and Industrial Evolution," by Prof. Frank T. Carlton.

Longmans, Green, & Co. have ready a new instalment of the studies of local government by Sidney Webb and his wife. The two volumes now to be issued are on "English Local Government from the Revolution to the Municipal Corporations Act: the Manor and the Borough." This is the first thorough account of such administration between the years 1689 and 1835.

A study of "English Society in the Eleventh Century," by Prof. Paul Vinogradoff, will soon come from the Oxford University Press. The author takes the eleventh century as the "watershed" in the development of England and examines the various political, legal, economic, and social factors then at work.

Bliss Carman has a new volume of essays, "The Making of Personality," which is announced for this spring by L. C. Page & Co.

John Lane Company announces for publication this spring a book on "Ceylon," by

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Caroline Corner. It is said to be an intimate picture of native life in that island, with accounts of the various dances and religious ceremonies.

The new Tennyson now coming out in the Eversley Edition (The Macmillan Co.) will be the standard, no doubt, for many years, and may be definitive. The plates apparently are the same as those of the old six-volume edition, and the crowding of matter sufficient for eight of the ordinary Eversley volumes into six means thinner paper and a less pleasing book than we are accustomed to in that most desirable format. It may be presumed that the remaining volumes will follow the plan of the first now before us. Here an appendix of some one hundred and thirty pages is added, containing poems hitherto rejected, and a series of notes by the poet and by his son, Hallam Lord Tennyson. In the present case, the additional poems are of little interest, with the possible exception of "Timbuctoo," the college exercise, which affords an interesting basis for a study of the development of Tennyson's blank verse. For the most part, the lines drag rather loosely, but here and there one catches the distinctly Tennysonian trick, as in this half-Miltonic repetition:

The silent heavens were blench'd with faery light,
Uncertain whether faery light or cloud.

The poet's notes deal largely with the question of plagiarism, giving his classical sources and explaining away other parallels. Some information is imparted in regard to the persons characterized in various poems, but the notes fail us at the crucial points. Thus, for the lines beginning "With a half-glance upon the sky," the bitterest and almost the cleverest Tennyson ever wrote, there is a quotation from Edward FitzGerald, but not a word to indicate whether they really apply to William Thompson, later in life the sarcastic Master of Trinity College. One of the most interesting notes shows Tennyson's anxious concern for the pronunciation of his verses. He first quotes a line of "The Gardener's Daughter" together with a couplet of Shakespeare's, thus:

The mellow ouzel (pronounced *oozel*), *fluted in the elm*,
"The wooselcock so black of hue,
With orange-tawny bill."
Mid. Night's Dream, iii. i. 128.

Whereupon he adds sardonically:

The merry blackbird sang among the trees

would seem as good a line to nine-tenths of all English men and women. Who knows but that the Cockney may come to read it:

The meller housel fluted i' the helm.

Who knows what English may come to?

A good edition of Campbell's Poetical Works, long mildly desired, is now offered in a single agreeable volume by Henry Frowde. It is called complete, and does in fact contain considerably more than any previous edition; but the editor, J. Logie Robertson, does not hold that the word necessitates the reprinting of purely ephemeral verse which has no place under the head of "Works." The mania for resuscitating rubbish makes the reading of the old poets every year more of a pedantic task and less a means of culture, and any editor is to be commended who resolutely sets his face against this temptation. Mr. Robertson is further to be commended for arranging the poems by large natural groups, instead of the strict chronological order which is commonly the most awkward for reading, and the most difficult for reference. His notes also are sufficient. No poet, as a whole, has suffered more in reputation than Campbell; even Rogers is probably more read to-day. Standing midway in style between the old Augustan school, and the new romantic movement, he satisfies for the most part neither taste. One of the surprising facts of literature is that the same man should have written "Gertrude of Wyoming" and the little group of battle songs that have made his name famous. A careful glance through the pages of his complete works—which the present reviewer confesses not to have taken before for many years—will, perhaps, lessen this surprise; and while it may be too much to say, with the editor of the volume, that we rise from such a reading with a feeling of indignation that Campbell is at present so much neglected and with the conviction that a later generation (that last infirmity of noble critics!) will do more honor to his memory, yet we can truthfully admit considerable pleasure at this reknitting of an old acquaintance.

In the same Oxford Edition the Complete Poetical Works of Shelley are now printed, with textual notes by Thomas Hutchinson, who edited the Oxford Wordsworth. The bulk of Shelley's verse makes rather an unsightly page necessary in this format, but the text, under Mr. Hutchinson's careful hands, is brought to the highest degree of accuracy, and there is a small amount of new material. The "Original Poetry by Victor and Cazire," is included, as also are the "Juvenilia," the "Poems from St. Irvyne," and the "Posthumous Fragments of Margaret Nicholson."

No man with intelligence and taste and with the whole body of English letter-writers to draw upon, could fail to make an interesting volume of selections. But that fact does not lessen the credit due E. V. Lucas for his uncommonly entertaining anthology of letters, "The Gentlest Art" (The Macmillan Co.). In work of this kind Mr. Lucas is very successful. He has arranged these letters not chronologically, but in groups under such headings as "Children and Grandfathers," "The News Bearers," "The Familiar Manner," "The Grand Style," "Urbanity and Nonsense," and "Shadows." The little book contains some of the most delightful bits from Lamb and the other famous letter-writers, and also a few fictitious letters from the novels of Thackeray and Dickens. On a somewhat different plan are two recent additions to the London Library, published in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co.: "Letters of Literary Men: Sir Thomas More to Robert Burns," and "Letters of Literary Men: Nineteenth Century," both edited by Frank Arthur Mumby. Mr. Mumby gives sample letters from practically all of the important men in the history of English literature. Concerning each writer he gives enough information in an admirably concise note, to make the letters intelligible. We regret that in order to offer samples of every one, including Shakespeare, Mr. Mumby has sometimes had recourse to epistles dedicatory, which are hardly letters in the proper sense, and which in their formality or conventional flattery of a patron reveal very little of personality. The result is that the first third of the first volume is needlessly heavy reading: it is not till we come to the letters of Swift, Gay, Pope and Steele that the interest is fairly sustained. We fear that casual readers may not persevere through the dry pages at the beginning to the excellent matter that comes later. Both of Mr. Mumby's volumes are carefully indexed.

It cannot be denied that there is a strange pathetic interest in "Queen Mary's Book" (The Macmillan Co.). One may discount the enthusiasm of Mrs. P. Stewart-Mackenzie Arbuthnot in her introductory "Character of Mary Stuart," and, without being too confident in accepting or denying the criminal charges against the Queen, one may feel, as apparently Mrs. Arbuthnot cannot, that her religious writings, while perfectly sincere emotionally, may yet be compatible with moral turpitude. The pathos of the book lies in the poems and prose compositions of the Queen herself, which are here for the first time brought together in a single volume. These are given in the English version of Miss Strickland or of the present editor, and are for the most part smoothly translated. In some cases the original Latin or French is printed in an appendix; our only quarrel with the book is that all the originals are not added. It is true that some of the best-known of the poems, such as the "Verses on the Death of Francis II.," and the lines "O Domine Deus, speravi in te," are of doubtful authenticity; it is true, also, that the "Exercizes Written in 1554" (when Mary was twelve) bear strong evidence, as Mrs. Arbuthnot will scarcely admit, of being dictations rather than original compositions; but there remains enough to show the heart of the suffering, if not the erring, Queen—*infelix fatis exterrita*. These girlish exercizes, whether dictated or original, with their insistence on the virtue and wisdom of princes—how ironical their simplicity shows against the background of facts. What grim tragedy in the Sonnet to Elizabeth, her "dear sister," supposed to have been written soon after Mary's arrival in England. Very aptly Mrs. Arbuthnot connects the close of this sonnet—

Ah! I have seen a ship freed from control
On the high seas, outside a friendly port,
And what was peaceful change to woe and pain:
Ev'n so am I, a lonely, trembling soul,
Fearing—not you, but to be made the sport
Of Fate, that bursts the closest, strongest chain—

with the lines written by Elizabeth some years later in reference to her unfortunate cousin:

No forreine bannisht wight shall ancre in this port,
Our realme it brookes no stranger's force, let them elsewhere resort!

There is, in fact, scarcely a page of this book that does not suggest some reflection on the contrarieties of human fate and character.

In "The Seven Ages of Washington" (The Macmillan Co.), Owen Wister joins the long line of writers who have tried a hand at relating the life of the Father of his Country. From the charming absurdities of Parson Weems, and the unreadable four volumes of Marshall, through the delightful pages of Irving, and Henry Cabot Lodge's excellent biographical sketch—to say nothing of the inevitable "True George Washington"—from Jared Sparks to Worthington C. Ford, the accumulation of material is large enough to overwhelm the reader

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who courts the avalanche. This last contribution is a clever outline of the "Old Fox" of the Revolution, and the first President of the United States, with not a hint of dulness about it. At some points extravagant in expression, and at others exhibiting perhaps not the best of taste, this book presents a picture of the great man that is clearcut and on the whole true. Unpretentious, the volume is of just about the value that the author meant it should possess. There is, of course, little that is new. The extracts from Washington's letters are skilfully selected.

Frederick Trevor Hill's "Decisive Battles of the Law" (Harper & Bros.), narratives of eight famous legal contests in American history, should appeal to a large class of readers who have neither time nor inclination to consult historical monographs, but who are nevertheless not satisfied to take their history from historical novels. Constitutional and legal history does not lend itself readily to the popularizing process, and it is therefore less familiar even to the generally well informed than the story of wars or politics. When a writer who knows both law and history, and who in addition has the gift of telling an interesting story, enters this comparatively untilled field, he is to be encouraged. To be sure, Mr. Hill's narratives, published originally as magazine articles, are all concerned with subjects that have dramatic or political interest, aside from their importance in the development of American constitutional law. Nevertheless, it is with the acts of Aaron Burr and John Brown rather than with the details of their trials that we are most familiar; it is with the purport and influence of the Dred Scott decision that we are ordinarily concerned, not with the course of the intricate litigation which has never been so fully and clearly told as Mr. Hill tells it. The course of the Alabama arbitration, Andrew Johnson's impeachment, and the work of the Electoral Commission are better known. All these, together with the trial of Callender under the Sedition Act and that of the Chicago anarchists the author has described with a full appreciation of dramatic possibilities, but with a strict adherence to facts, and a clear setting forth of the legal points. It cannot be said that Mr. Hill has always shown judicial impartiality, but what partisan bias has crept in may be attributed to the fact that he is more of an advocate than an historian.

"Women's Work and Wages," by Edward Cadbury, Cécile Matheson, and George Shaun (The University of Chicago Press), is an American edition of an English work already favorably known to many readers. It embodies the result of first-hand investigation of a problem of national importance, and may well serve as a model for similar studies in the United States. As the American editor remarks:

> If for "shillings" and "pence" were substituted "dollars" and "cents," and if some of the English trade terms were translated into their American equivalents, several chapters of the . . . study might apply to New York, Boston, or Chicago.

Upon such topics as women's wages and the effect of the employment of married women upon the home, the views of the authors are entitled to most careful consideration.

Miss Isabella T. Redfield has published a small volume of outline studies on the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles, which is well fitted to be a manual for Bible classes or for private study of the history and religious life of the apostolic age. The analysis of the Biblical material is good, the coördination of references to the historical work and the Epistles shows careful study, and the questions for the student are designed to call out independent thought and appreciation of the real problems of the period. The book is privately printed by the author at Pittsfield, Mass.

The American Unitarian Association has in preparation a Centenary Edition of the works of Theodore Parker, which as a standard edition will doubtless take the place of the twelve volumes edited nearly fifty years ago by F. P. Cobbe. The volumes which have already appeared are convenient and serviceable, and are well edited. Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson has prepared the new edition of Parker's best-known work, the "Discourse of Matters Pertaining to Religion." In the volume "The American Scholar" a number of literary and critical papers are collected, and "The World of Matter and the Spirit of Man" contains a number of sermons and religious discussions not heretofore included in any edition of Parker. George Willis Cooke is the editor of the latter volumes. The completion of the series will furnish opportunity for a review of Parker and his influence.

Dan Fellows Platt, the author of "Through Italy with a Camera" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), is an enthusiastic and intelligent traveller who writes an easy narrative of a pleasant journey. He enjoys scenery, buildings, and pictures, and takes the vicissitudes of the trip with wholesome good nature. His itinerary covers not only the well-beaten roads, but many byways—from Castelfranco and San Daniele in the north to San Galgano, Montefalco, and Jesi in the centre. Most remarkable are his illustrations, which have three merits—they are very numerous, more than 200 in all; they are uncommonly well done; and they include many out-of-the-way scenes and bits of native life and costume. After one has read the letter-press, these half-tones will serve as a sort of album of Italian subjects, to be returned to again and again.

Among the strictly philological papers in the Transactions of the American Philological Association for 1906 (Ginn & Co.). Prof. E. Washburn Hopkins's "Reconsideration of the Vedic Dative" deserves special attention from classical scholars by its illustrations of an undoubted original *directive* force in the Sanskrit dative, extending into a dative of Interest. The many happy parallels in Greek, Latin, Old English, and German are peculiarly instructive and suggestive. Articles of particular value on the historical and literary side are Prof. Bernadotte Perrin's research into the growth of the Plutarch legend of the death of Alcibiades, and Dr. R. G. Kent's neat summary of the Question of the Time Element in the Greek Drama. Prof. Augustus T. Murray comes to the not unexpected conclusion that Theocritus painted from the actual life of Sicilian herdsmen, and that most of the bucolic pieces were written before he left Sicily.

In "The Brahmans, Theists, and Muslims of India" (Philadelphia: G. W. Jacobs), John Campbell Oman, formerly professor of natural sciences in the Government College, Lahore, has strung together a number of papers of varied value. The many pages devoted to subjects already treated by other writers, such as caste and the history of Hindu theism, are not of great worth, and give the impression of having been taken in great measure from previous authors. On the other hand, Mr. Oman's own observations and studies from life in India, his descriptions of the Holi festival and the Mohammedan fakirs deserve a permanent form. It is, in short, a pity that this book was not pruned to the quick and published as a pamphlet instead of a stout volume of over 300 pages, much of which is old matter in a form not particularly attractive.

Walter Crane's pictures (sketches and color) in his "India Impressions" (The Macmillan Co.) are, of course, the chief if not only reason for the existence of his book, which, as he says with studied *naïveté*, consists otherwise merely of "a few notes and fresh impressions from an artist's point of view." The work is, in short, without sufficient excuse for being, but having been written does no harm. At any rate the pen-and-ink sketches are new, and some of them are funny.

Among recent books on India two are of unusual value, the "Outlines of Mahāyāna Buddhism," by Prof. D. T. Suzuki (London: Luzac & Co.), and "Medicine of Ancient India," by Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Part I. (Henry Frowde). For some time both works have been eagerly looked for by Sanskrit scholars. Professor Suzuki's aim has been to instruct Western critics concerning the "Great Vehicle" of Buddhism and to interest scholars of comparative religion. There is much that the East can teach the West in regard to the religious atmosphere, the *nuance* of meaning more felt than uttered in the holy words; and we welcome all useful suggestions in interpretation. For the general student of philosophy Professor Suzuki's book will prove a valuable guide in that special branch of Buddhism least appreciated in the West. Dr. Hoernle's treatise on Hindu medicine is too technical to tempt any one save a Sanskritist or a surgeon of inquiring mind (the First Part of his work is devoted exclusively to osteology) to enter the maze of detail presented by the author. But as part of a general history of the subject this book is of prime importance. It discloses a surprising amount of anatomical knowledge current in India five or six centuries before Christ, and suggests the query (which cannot yet be answered) whether Greek physicians borrowed much from India, when they visited that country in the fourth century before Christ.

Another book deserving honorable mention for the labor it has entailed is the sixth and final volume of the translations of the Jātakas (G. P. Putnam's Sons), begun by the late Prof. E. B. Cowell and concluded by Dr. W. H. D. Rouse, who has translated all the even numbers of this series. The work has already been noticed in the *Nation*. It is enough to say that the present volume is on a par with its predecessors and to congratulate the editor on the happy

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completion of an undertaking begun a dozen years ago.

A new association, organized with headquarters in Brussels for the study of Romance dialects, will publish in that city two journals: *Revue de dialectologie romane* and *Bulletin de dialectologie romane*. The editors will be Profs. Carlo Salvioni of the University of Milan for Italy, Louis Gauchat of Bern for Switzerland, Gilliérou of Paris for France, Menendez Pidal for Spain, A. Rivard for Canada, Ovid Densusianu of Bucharest for Rumania, and Wilhelm Meyer-Lübke of Vienna for Austria. The general secretary is Prof. Bernhard Schaedel of the University of Halle.

With the current year the Verlag für Literatur, Kunst und Musik, in Leipzig, has begun the publication of a new literary monthly of an ambitious character, called *Xenien*. Each issue contains at least 64 pages, to cost 4 marks per annum.

The house of H. Schmidt & C. Günther, Leipzig, following the precedent of some publishers in England, is issuing German classics in a so-called Liliput-Bibliothek, beautifully printed, and in actual vest-pocket size. A beginning has been made with Goethe's "Faust" and Heine's "Buch der Lieder," each volume a mark and a half. Several other works of Goethe, as also of Schiller and Lessing, are included in the list, either just leaving the press or in preparation.

A new edition of Schelling's works, appearing in three volumes, comprising more than 2,300 pages, is just coming from the presses of Fritz Eckhardt, of Leipzig, as the first instalment of a new series called Die Werke der klassischen deutschen Philosophie. There is an introduction by Prof. Arthur Drews. The publishers declare that this series is being issued in response to the revival of interest in psychological and metaphysical studies.

The "Russisches Encyklopädisches Lexikon," which has been in process of publication for years by F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig, in conjunction with J. A. Efrou of St. Petersburg, has now been brought to a conclusion by the issue of the last supplementary volume in the set of forty-three volumes. The first appeared in 1890, and the last of the "Lexicon" proper in 1904; the supplements cover events down to the middle of 1907. A leading feature of this latest volume is an account of the Japanese war. In order to make the contents of this storehouse more readily accessible, the same firm has published a "Kleines Encyklopädisches Lexikon" in three volumes.

The Catholic encyclopædia, known as "Herder's Konversations-Lexikon," which since 1902 has been appearing in its third revised edition (Freiburg im B.: Herder), has just been completed by the publication of the eighth volume. The work is richly illustrated, this last volume having in the text 430 illustrations and the Beilagen 670 more.

The next annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society will be held in this city May 3. The proposition to enlarge the scope of the society, so as to embrace general Jewish history, and not merely American Jewish history, submitted at the Baltimore annual meeting two years ago, and discussed last summer at the Newport meeting, will be acted upon by the society. Volume XVI. of the society's publications has just been issued, and the work of indexing American Jewish periodicals, undertaken by the society, is progressing.

A second circular has been issued in reference to the Fifteenth International Congress of Orientalists (see *Nation* of July 11, 1907, p. 33), fixing the time and place, August 14 to 20, Copenhagen. Several governments, including our own, have decided to send special delegates; those selected from this country are Profs. Paul Haupt of Johns Hopkins, Charles R. Lanman of Harvard, Morris Jastrow, jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, and A. V. W. Jackson of Columbia. A large number of scientific institutions and universities in this country and Europe have also already appointed delegates; and the Congress gives promise of outstripping its predecessors in point of attendance.

Louise de la Ramée, better known by her pen-name, "Ouida," died at Viareggio, Italy, January 25. She was born in England in 1840, and at an early age began to write stories. Her first novel, "Granville de Vigne," was published in *Colburn's New Monthly*, in 1860, and issued in book form in 1863 under the title "Held in Bondage." She was the author of forty or more books, among them: "Strathmore," 1865; "Chandos," 1866; "Under Two Flags," 1867; "Idalia," 1867, "Tricotrin," 1869; "Puck," 1870; "Tolle-Farine," 1871; "A Dog of Flanders," 1872; "Pascarel," 1873; "Two Little Wooden Shoes," 1874; "Signa," 1875; "In a Winter City," 1876; "The Story of a Dream," 1877; "Friendship," 1878; "Moths," 1880; "A Village Commune," 1881; "In Maremma," 1882; "Bimbi," stories for children, 1882; "Dramatic Sketches," 1883; "Wanda," 1883; "Pipistrello and Other Stories," 1884; "Princess Napraxine," 1884; "A Rainy June," 1885; "Othmar," 1885; "Don Gesualdo," 1886; "A House Party," 1887; "Guilderoy," 1889; "Ruffino," 1890; "Syrlin," 1890; "The Tower of Taddeo," 1890; "Santa Barbara, 1891; "The New Priesthood," 1893; "The Silver Christ," 1894; "Two Offenders," 1894; "Le Selve," 1896; "The Massarenes," 1897; "Toxin, an Altruist," 1897; "La Strega," 1899; "The Waters of Edera," 1900; "Critical Studies," 1900; and "Street Dust," 1901. Several of her novels have been dramatized, notably "Under Two Flags" and "Moths." She was entirely without judgment in money matters, and, as a result, died in extreme poverty. One of her marked traits was a passionate love of animals, especially dogs.

The death is announced of Robert Atkinson, president of the Royal Irish Academy, professor of Sanskrit since 1871, and of Romance languages since 1867 at Dublin University. He was a man of extraordinary gifts as a linguist. He is said to have taught successfully Sanskrit, Tamil, Telegu, and most of the Romance tongues; to have been versed in Russian, Coptic, and mediæval Irish; and also to have been a student of Chinese. He edited the "Vie de St. Auban," 1876; "The Book of Leinster," 1880; "The Book of Ballymote," 1887; the Passions and Homilies from Leabhar Breac; "The Yellow Book of Lecan," 1896; the Irish Text in the "Liber Hymnorum," 1898 (for the Henry Bradshaw Society); and two volumes of the Brehon Laws. He also wrote "On the Use of the Subjunctive Mood in Welsh," 1894; and "On the Function of the Subjunctive Mood in Irish," 1894.

Walter M. Ferriss, for many years a contributor to the *Nation*, died January 21 at Bay Ridge, Long Island, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was born in Charlotte, Vt., and was graduated from Union College. At first he tried his hand at the law, but soon he devoted himself wholly to scholarship, especially in the field of classical philology. His contributions to the *Nation* were chiefly reviews of classical and mathematical works. His principal literary work was done for Appleton's "American Encyclopædia," "The American Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica," "The Century Dictionary," and "Webster's International Dictionary."

The Rev. John Alexis Edgren died at Oakland, Cal., January 27. He was born in Sweden in 1839, was graduated from the Navigation School, Stockholm, and, coming to America in 1862, served in the navy during the civil war. After studying theology at Princeton and Chicago he was ordained to the ministry. He was professor in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, Chicago, and principal of the Swedish-American Bible Seminary, St. Paul, and of the Central Bible Seminary, Stromsburg, Neb. He was author of "Epiphaneia," 1881; of numerous works on theological and Biblical subjects in Swedish; and of a translation, with exposition, of the Gospel of Matthew.

Allesandro Gherardi, director of the State Archives at Florence, died January 8, in his sixty-fifth year. A profound student and an indefatigable helper of others, he had spent forty-five years of his life among the parchments of the Uffizi. Among his numerous publications we may cite only the "Diario di Anonimo Fiorentino," an account of the popular uprising of the thirteenth century by an eyewitness; and the two important volumes "Consulte della Repubblica." Out of hours his recreation was to investigate and arrange the archives of historic families. Thus he was recently engaged in sifting the papers of the Guicciardini with a view to a new edition of the "Storia d'Italia," of which a considerable part is in the press.

THE VICTORIA HISTORY.

The Victoria History of the Counties of England. Edited by William Page, Bedford, Vol. I.; Berkshire, Vols. I., II.; Bucks, I.; Cornwall, I.; Cumberland, I., II.; Derby, I.; Devonshire, I.; Durham, I.; Essex, I., II.; Hampshire, I., II.; Hertford, I.; Lancaster, I., III.; Lincoln, II.; Norfolk, I., II.; Northampton, I., II.; Nottingham, I.; Somerset, I.; Suffolk, II.; Surrey, I., II.; Sussex, I.; Warwick, I.; Worcester, I., II.; York, I. Hertfordshire Families, Northamptonshire Families, one vol. each. London: Archibald Constable & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1901-1907.

In these days of luxurious book-making and of organized coöperative effort in the production of historical works, no series of volumes is more conspicuous for its size, trustworthiness, and typographical beauty than this "Victoria History of the Counties of England." Designed to include all the counties of England in a national historic survey, under the direction of the

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foremost students of that country in science, history, and archæology, it will reach eventually the enormous number of 173 royal quarto volumes of historical matter and 40 folio volumes of genealogy and family history. Thus far, 32 volumes for 23 counties, with 2 volumes of genealogy, have been issued, and publication will continue as rapidly as material can be prepared. The histories of individual counties may be subscribed for separately. The historical volumes average a guinea and a half in price, the genealogical volumes reaching five guineas, so that the historical volumes alone, exclusive of London, will cost £252, or more than $1,200. For value received the price is eminently reasonable; even the 32 volumes thus far issued make an imposing appearance upon the shelves, and in absolute merit the contents fully match the resplendent exterior.

In the words of the general advertisement the history is designed to trace the story of England's growth from its prehistoric condition through the barbarous age, the settlement of alien peoples, and the gradual welding of many races into a nation which is now the greatest on the globe. All the phases of ecclesiastical history; the changes of land tenure; the records of historic and local families; the history of the social life and sports of the villages and towns; the development of art, science, manufactures, and industries—all these factors which tell of the progress of England from primitive beginnings to large and successful empire, will find a place in the work and their treatment be entrusted to those who have made a special study of them.

Though in the yet unfinished state of the history it is not possible to say how completely this elaborate programme will be carried out, yet if we may judge from the instalments before us, the plan is in the way of complete fulfilment. For the sectional editors no better men could have been chosen than Bowd-Dawkins and Canon Greenwell on prehistoric remains; G. Laurence Gomme on ethnography; Prof. Joseph Wright on dialect; Round, Reichel, Haltzmann, and Ragg on Domesday Book and similar documents; St. John Hope on architecture; Cox on forestry; Stevenson, Round, Tait, Tout, and Firth on political history; Leach on schools; Laughton on maritime history; Round and Oswald Barron on feudal genealogy and blazonry; and others of equal reputation in their respective subjects. Rarely, if ever, has an enterprise of this kind enlisted the active coöperation of so large a number of trained specialists. Three characteristics impress themselves upon the reader of these volumes and stamp the work with a special hall-mark of excellence: the broad interpretation which the editor has placed upon the word "history," the scholarly nature of the contributions, which are in no way designed to be merely popular in character, and the liberality with which the publishers have furnished accessory matter in the form of maps, charts, plans, and illustrations.

The opening chapters of each separate history are devoted to geology, paleontology, botany, and zoölogy. In a few instances brief chapters are given on climate. The chapters on all these subjects are in every instance scientific treatises, bristling with learned details, names, and lists, always valuable, but sometimes intelligible only to an expert. Much that is said here of geology and botany is exceedingly instructive, but the elaborate double-column lists of birds, flowers, etc., often unaccompanied by their popular equivalents, seem rather technical in character. Few illustrations will be found in these chapters, but the maps, geological, orographical, and botanical, extending in the case of the geological map of Yorkshire to five double-page sections, are particularly fine.

The second group of chapters concerns early man, Roman-British remains, Anglo-Saxon remains, and ancient earthworks. In only about a third of the volumes have chapters on Romano-British archæology been printed, owing to the desire of the publishers that Dr. Haverfield, the ablest living authority upon this subject, shall contribute as many of the articles as possible. The portions relating to ancient earthworks, in which no attempt has been made to classify the remains according to periods or to the race by whom they were constructed, are likewise few in number and frequently inserted out of their proper order. As far as the general reader is concerned, no chapters are more important than these admirable contributions. Written by scholars of the highest authority they will constitute, when completed, an absorbing and valuable record of man's existence on British soil from prehistoric times to the coming of William the Conqueror. The chapters on early man tell us of the neolithic remains in York and Surrey, the paleolithic remains in the sands of Bedford and the limestone cavities of Derby, remains of cave men in Somerset and Bucks; the lake villages of Somerset, Northampton, and Berkshire; the protected village of Grimspound; the tors, cromlechs, menhirs, quoits, dolmens, and stone circles of the southwest; and the manifold evidences of man's handiwork in pottery, stone, and metal dishes, querns, swords, spears, brooches, and coins, the latter described by that expert numismatist, Sir John Evans. We have also descriptions of those gigantic hillside figures, of which the most noteworthy is the White Horse of Berkshire, the old time scouring of which is described in the section relating to the sports of that county.

Of even greater value than the chapters devoted to early man are those, nine only, descriptive of Romano-British archæology. Dr. Haverfield's share alone would fill a volume of more than five hundred pages, superbly illustrated. Not only do Haverfield's contributions contain minute and learned accounts of the Roman ruins at Bath, in Norfolk, Northampton, Hampshire, Worcester, Warwick, and Derby (the account of Silchester is by another hand, and that of Verulanium is deferred), but they also give us disquisitions of exceptional value upon Romano-British life, customs, and organization both military and administrative, and furnish the ablest exposition of Roman influence in Britain that has ever been published. The chapters on Saxon remains are written chiefly by Reginald A. Smith. The article by Dean Kitchin upon the contents of the shrine of St. Cuthbert is deserving of special mention.

Of all the features of these volumes none is more noteworthy than the treatment of Domesday Book and other similar documents of the period. A translation with introduction, notes, and maps is printed in full of all these indispensable sources of early county history. The supplemental texts thus far included are the Boldon Book for Durham, edited and translated by Dr. Gaillard Lapsley, our American representative at the English Cambridge; surveys of Worcester, Winchester, and Northampton; the Exon Domesday for Somerset and Devon; the Testa de Neville and extracts from the Pipe Rolls for Cumberland. When it is said that Mr. Round has written the introduction to eleven county Domesdays, has himself translated some of the texts and contributed notes to all of them, and has prepared all the Domesday maps, we know what to expect. His introduction and translation of the Essex Domesday, one of the three texts which make up the "Little Domesday," reaches 265 pages. The long and difficult Domesday text relating to Norfolk, also in the "Little Domesday" volume, was entrusted to the expert hands of Messrs. Johnson and Salisbury of the Public Record Office, and printed in the second volume relating to that county. Our only regret is that these invaluable chapters are not available for the use of students in compact form and at a cheaper price.

The second volumes generally open with essays on ecclesiastical history and long double-column accounts of the religious houses. In a few cases, Bedford, for example, these articles appear in the first volume. Similarly in the second volumes, though with many exceptions to the rule, will be found the chapters on political, maritime, military, social, and economic history, agriculture, industry, forests, sports, schools, and architecture; and an occasional chapter on monumental effigies, early Christian art, and mediæval painting. The essays on political and ecclesiastical history have but little general interest, dealing as they do chiefly with county affairs and personages; yet witness must be borne to the painstaking character of the work and to the solid documentary foundation upon which the authors have based their conclusions. The chapters on schools, written mainly by A. F. Leach, though most meritorious as guides to the history of English education, are hardly readable. An exception to this general statement may be taken in the case of the hundred pages devoted to Winchester College and the Wykhamites. The chapters on forestry and the forest laws by the Rev. J. C. Cox are valuable contributions to that important subject; those by J. Nisbet, with the exception of the article on the New Forest, are less satisfactory. Standing in a class by themselves and conspicuous for their length and the amount of research involved, are the sections on the monastic and other religious foundations. The material to be digested before these articles could be written was enormous. Local records of all kinds, chartularies, registers, rolls, and patents in the London archives—all have been put under requisition, and it is worth noting that many of those who have performed this arduous labor are women, graduates of the Honours School at Oxford and students at the London School of Economics. Differing from these sections in nearly all respects, save that of occupying double columns of fine type, are the chapters relating to industries and to ancient and modern sports. These sections are generally accompanied by illustrations—

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portraits and reproductions of paintings and engravings.

On social and economic history but four essays have been printed. These, however, are of high merit, though Mr. Massingberd's paper for Lincoln and Miss Lees's paper for Oxford are superior to that of Miss McMunn for Essex. Miss Lodge's valuable paper for Berkshire has had the great advantage of Professor Vinogradoff's supervision, and is an admirable piece of work. These essays deal with the history of villeinage, agricultural life, manors, towns, fairs, tenures, open fields, payments, services, rents, prices and wages, local government and administration, seignorial courts and royal justice, and carry the subject through the changes of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, down to the present time, closing with elaborate statistical tables which show the population from 1801 to 1901. Miss Lees lays special stress upon the growth of pauperism and vagrancy, the influence of the monasteries, and the working of the poor laws, tracing these topics to the labor movement inaugurated by Joseph Arch in 1872. The essay treating of mediæval painting in Norfolk, an epitome of the art as it was practised through the Middle Ages, discusses pictorial representations of events in sacred history, of legends of the saints, of sacred allegories, and decorative ornamentation of various kinds in the churches. This chapter contains many beautiful illustrations, some of which are in colors.

Thus far the chapters without exception deal with each county as a whole, but from this point on it is designed to treat separately the local divisions—hundreds, ridings, and liberties—and to trace their history, parish by parish, manor by manor, town by town. These sections, classed under the general head of "topography," begin wherever the general chapters come to an end, and will occupy the remaining volumes for each county. They are accompanied by outline plans of all the hundreds, by plans of each individual hundred, and by general county maps, often of many sections in colors, that of Hampshire covering six double pages, which present the local divisions with a minuteness unequalled anywhere except in the ordnance maps of the British government. At present only four portions, relating to parts of Notts, Worcester, Lancaster, and Hampshire, have been printed. The amount of space set apart for the presentation of this phase of the subject can be inferred when we say that nearly two hundred pages are devoted to the soke of Peterborough and one of the 22 hundreds of Northampton, 82 pages to the smallest of the 5 hundreds of Worcester, and an entire volume to but part of one of the 6 hundreds of Lancaster. One stands amazed at the vastness of this undertaking, and the wonder grows as one notes the thoroughness with which the contributors have performed their task. The amount of research required for the production of these chapters must have been prodigious, as is evident from the number and variety of the footnotes; and the labor expended can only be appreciated by those who have tried their hands at working out the history of a single parish. Conspicuous among many notable features are the description of Speke Hall, near Liverpool, the account of the borough of Peterborough by the late Miss Mary Bateson, and the history of the important monastic town of Evesham by an American scholar, Dr. N. M. Trenholme, who has spent much time in England investigating the subject of English monastic boroughs.

Of the supplemental, or pedigree, volumes, we have but little space to speak here. They include the family history and detailed genealogy of such houses as had at the end of the nineteenth century seats and landed estates which had been enjoyed in the male line since October 25, 1760, the date of the accession of George III. The reasons for the selection of this particular date, which parts the older from the newer houses, are stated at length in the general introduction to the Northamptonshire volume. Both of the volumes thus far published are filled with portraits, beautifully reproduced, heraldic designs in great profusion, done in black and white and in colors, and genealogical tables most elaborately worked out. These volumes are models of exquisite typography and good taste.

In conclusion, a few general comments may be made. The "Victoria History" owes its origin in large part to the inadequacy and scarcity of existing histories of the counties of England. It has been rendered possible by the rapid advances which have been made during the last quarter of a century in the scientific study of local and national records, and in the accessibility of increasing quantities of record material. Its great value will lie not only in the wealth of detail which it furnishes, but also in the fact that all this information has been gathered under the guidance of a single general editor, aided by an advisory council of the ablest men in England. When to this unity of plan and action be added the coöperation of a public-spirited publishing house, possessing sufficient faith in the enterprise to give it substantial financial support, and the unwearying devotion of scores of writers, actuated by high scholarly ideals and ambitious to make their contributions thorough, trustworthy, and impartial, we have the chief reasons why this notable history will hold permanent place among the most conspicuous literary and publishing ventures of the early twentieth century.

CURRENT FICTION.

The Welding. By Lafayette McLaws. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

This romance, dealing with the conflict of South and North, makes the admission, on its last page, that "there is little more to tell, for the whole of Richmond County knows how the breach was healed between Margaret and Jack, and how they were married in Rosney Chapel, with David and Dorothy, on the first day of June after Appomattox." One asks, Why this sudden reserve on the writer's part? Are those of us who live beyond the borders of Richmond County always to be kept in ignorance? It looks like discrimination. The critic reluctantly points to one loose strand in a conscientiously fabricated plot. On the discovery that his foundling sweetheart is about to be proclaimed an heiress, David Hamilton, whose own parents were ignoble and poor, writes her, without explanation, that the marriage cannot be. This act of renunciation is intended to save her the pain of telling him of the social gulf that has yawned between them; but, oddly enough, Dorothy believes herself deserted, and is sadly put out. Only after many and great vicissitudes does the real motive of David's act transpire, and true love, faithful through all, receive its reward. Hamilton is a Southerner. The story of his starveling boyhood gives the author ample opportunity to describe ante-bellum conditions, social and political, in the South; the story of his youth, as page at the national Capitol, offers occasion for many an historic portrait and epitomized speech; finally, his years in the Confederate service acquaint the reader with the course of several great battles. This is very conscientious fiction.

A Prophet in Babylon. By W. J. Dawson. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

Mr. Dawson has made himself known as author of a series of volumes on modern English writers, and of several books dealing with matters of religious inquiry. He now makes a serious attempt to express in the form of fiction the upshot of his speculations as to the connection between religion and modern life. He has created no human beings; his figures are as baldly impersonal as those of allegory. But like the puppets of allegory they suggest real types, as their behavior suggests actual tendencies of the day. The problem is the old one—the contrast between the theory of Christianity and its practice in the so-called Christian community. The well-known pulpit-orator of a fashionable New York church finds himself, at the end of a seven years' incumbency, to be losing ground with his audience. The fact is brought home to him suddenly that he is a mere "seller of rhetoric." His deacons no longer regard him as a paying investment, and the question of cutting down his salary is broached, as a means of getting rid of him. He counters, and for the moment restores his self-esteem, by giving up his salary altogether. But his conscience has been awakened, and he begins to see more and more clearly the hollowness and selfishness of the Christian fellowship, as it is called, in which he and his exclusive parishioners have indulged. When he tells them flatly from the pulpit that his religion and theirs has been a "sorry travesty," "only a gratification, never a sacrifice," he is met, for the most part, with indignation and distrust. He has an impulse to go out among the publicans and sinners, and to suffer for them. He knows nothing of actual conditions. "Why, it's overwhelming!" he exclaims, when a fellow-clergyman leads him into the slums. "Is no one doing anything for them socially or religiously?" Yes, responds his mentor:

> There are lots of little societies of good people who come down from time to time, and squirt a little rosewater over this fetid mass of life, and come back with a fine report that the wilderness has really blossomed as the rose.

Meantime, society as a whole does nothing to prevent the conditions under which these thousands live. Yet, pursues the guide, Americans are "a race of idealists," who "adore the dollar for want of something better to adore."

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Inspired by these (to him) novel ideas, our reformed orator determines to abandon all connection with the Church, and to found outright and, as it were, incontinent, a new association of mankind which is to displace all others—"The League of Service." A meeting is called in Madison Square Garden, thousands are enrolled, and the world-movement is begun. "You're to pay a dollar and love everybody!" is the information given by one of the members to an inquirer. "A fellowship of all who love in the service of all who suffer," is the founder's own definition. The league is, it further appears, to work for personal, social, and civic virtue. It is not only to heal the sick, but to cast the money-changers out of the temple. It is, in short, to be a really Christian force in human society. "An Ideal had entered the world," says the author, somewhat strangely. For the ideal is at least eighteen centuries old; though never, alas, save in fiction has it been realized in what we call Christendom. It is easy for the novelist to assert what ought to be for what is; but thus far Western civilization can produce little evidence against such calm statements of fact as that of our "Chinese Official" of the other day:

It is the Nemesis of an idealist creed that it cannot inform realities; it can but mass together outside and in opposition to the established order the forces that should have shaped and controlled it from within. The spirit remains unembodied, the body uninformed.

Mr. Dawson's "League of Service" is animated by no new ideal—informed with no new spirit; it simply has the advantage of dealing with a new kind of human nature; a new race.

The Spinners' Book of Fiction. By Gertrude Atherton, Mary Austin, Geraldine Bonner, Mary Halleck Foote, Eleanor Gates, James Hopper, Jack London, Bailey Millard, Miriam Michelson, W. C. Morrow, Frank Norris, Henry Milner Rideout, Charles Warren Stoddard, Isobel Strong, Richard Walton Tully, and Herman Whitaker. Collected by the Book Committee of the Spinners' Club. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co.

This volume of stories has been put together to make a fund, primarily for Miss Ina Donna Coolbrith, known as one of San Francisco's literary pioneers, whom the 18th of April, 1906, left "bereft of all literary and other treasures." Following her needs, it is intended that the fund shall "serve to aid some other writer, artist, or musician whose fortunes are at the ebb." In such affairs it is customary for criticism to step aside and make place for eulogy. But in the present case criticism takes pleasure in going hand in hand with eulogy in calling attention to a sheaf of fiction worth the garnering. Of the sixteen stories either here first given or reprinted, only one is shapelessly poor, and at least eleven are very good. For the most part the tales lie far to the West, modern truly, yet refreshing in a return to early types of Pacific literature, full of pictorial quality, of snow and sunshine. There is a revivifying absence alike of railroads, stock markets, and problems, showing that in the hands of artists human nature and fresh air may be relied on to supply adequate comedy and tragedy. Painters and designers have lent their aid in illustration and decoration, and George Stirling contributes introductory verses full of music and poetry.

The Halo. By Bettina von Hutten. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Upon ascertaining that the title has reference to the luxuriant, halo-like hair of Victor Joyselle, the foremost violinist of his time, the reader will not expect a narrative of the trials and triumphs of saints. Lady Brigit Mead is engaged to the son, young Théo Joyselle, but she is in love with the father. The great virtuoso struggles against his passion, partly for the sake of his wife, a simple Norman peasant woman, for whom he has a sincere, if tolerant, affection, and partly for the sake of Théo, whom he longs to see well-married; but his resistance becomes less and less vigorous, and plans are finally laid for an elopement. That they are not carried out is due to the sudden death of Félicité, Victor's wife, only a few hours before the appointed time. Victor, desperate with remorse, seems to have partly lost his mind, as he stands there by his wife's bed, unregardful of Brigit, who has brought flowers. Here the story incontinently breaks off, leaving the reader to expect—or fear—a sequel.

The familiar personages of a cheap society novel are all present in "The Halo," and furnish the requisite amount of dull and vulgar talk. It is not easy to explain the voracity of an apparently large body of readers for this trite spectacle of fat dowagers, drunken lords, vapid and bedizened ladies—a company in which not one is even tolerably clever or entertainingly naughty. Brigit herself, "strangely and undeniably beautiful" though she may have been, possesses few amiable traits, There is much in the novels of Bettina von Hutten that expresses the noisy revolt of a middle-class soul against the restraint of conventional morals. It may be that in this fact lies the secret of their popularity.

Fiji and Its Possibilities. By Beatrice Grimshaw; illustrated from photographs. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3 net.

A wanderer about odd corners of the globe is Miss Grimshaw's apt description of herself, a description to whose truthfulness her book bears abundant evidence. She was, in fact, the first white woman to visit certain parts of the Fijis in carrying out her purpose to "see just what the native and his life were like, and of what value the country still might be to possible settlers." These places were in the interior of the two largest islands of the group; and from her account it appears that, though rich in natural resources, valuable timber, land suited for the cultivation of sugar, tea, coffee, vanilla, and bananas, and for stock-raising, and with a "splendidly healthy climate," both islands are, with the exception of a narrow strip along the shore, absolutely undeveloped. The principal reason is the lack of labor, money being of no value to the Fijian.

The latter half of the book is devoted to a narrative of similar journeys in the New Hebrides, and it is to be regretted that this fact should have been omitted from the title-page of the American edition*, as the information about this region is far more interesting and important than that about the better-known group. The peculiar joint protectorate which France and England maintain over the islands is clearly explained, the resulting condition being that they are "in the most uncomfortable and unsettled state it is possible to conceive." Their civilization and progress is "entirely blocked by the absence of all real authority over the natives." The missionaries in sixty years of self-denying labor have only been able to form the "merest fringe" of Christianity "about an impenetrable mass of utter barbarism." The one remedy is a "strong and able government, which could forbid the sale of poisonous spirits to the natives, disarm the tribes, compel the traders to cease selling rifles and ammunition, and impartially punish all offenders, white or black." At the time of her visit, in 1905, if a native murdered a white man the redress "was usually applied by the next man-of-war that happened to come along. If a white man injured another in any way, there was no legal redress at all." It is encouraging to be able to say here that at an Anglo-French convention, held in London in 1906, measures were adopted for the prohibition of the sale of arms and liquor to the natives, for the reorganization of the administration and the establishment of a police force, but the vital question as to which power should control the islands was left unsettled.

The author made several trips into the interior of two of the islands and, regarding the life and customs of the natives, she gives most interesting details, some of which are a problem for the ethnologist. For instance, the island of Mallicolo, which she prefers to spell Malekula, is "honeycombed with caste superstitions, and no man will touch food prepared at a fire used for cooking that of any other caste." An idol mask, of which a photograph is reproduced, represents a perfect Mephistophelian face, and the natural query is whence the idea was obtained. She thus describes a young chief of some importance: "He had a head like a black feather mop, adorned with a big green parrot-tail; his lips occupied half his face, and his skull was shaped like an egg. He was handsomely dressed in elbow-deep cuffs of solid tortoise-shell, a trade cartridge-belt, a boar's tusk worn locketwise on his breast, and a pig's tail in each ear. On his shoulder he carried a large black pig—alive—and with this singular cotillon favor he began gravely" to dance. During this part of her travels the author was the correspondent of a colonial newspaper, and, indeed, her whole book reads as if made up of letters. She tires the reader by repetitions, long digressions, feebly humorous passages, frequent allusions to cannibalism, and prolix accounts of trivial and uninteresting incidents. Her book would have been far more readable had she confined herself to descriptions of the country and the natives.

The work is sumptuously got up, being the last volume of the Geographical Library. The numerous excellent photographs,

*The title of the English edition is "From Fiji to the Cannibal Islands."

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which really illustrate the text, include some of Norfolk Island, of which there is a brief account in the closing chapter.

Railway Corporations as Public Servants. By Henry S. Haines. Pp. 233. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

This volume makes no claim to originality of theme or treatment. Like the preceding work by the same author, "Restrictive Railway Legislation," the book is a series of lectures delivered before the Boston University School of Law. The limitations attending such a presentation have prevented anything more than a broad handling of the subject, and therefore detailed criticism of the treatise would be beside the point.

The author's wide experience in railway affairs and his acquaintance with the theoretical side reveal themselves in a clear statement of the development of common carrier service, and of American railway regulation. We note only two errors of fact: one, that the amended Interstate Commerce act extends the power of Congress to water lines, while, as a matter of fact, water lines, as in the original law, come under the jurisdiction of the act only when part of a continuous carriage by rail; the other, that the Northern Securities decision held a corporation chartered in one State to own stock in corporations engaged in interstate commerce to be a combination in restraint of trade, whereas, the vital point in the decision rested upon the fact that the corporations whose stocks were owned by the Northern Securities Company, were parallel and competing carriers.

Two chapters are given to the rate problem, with some suggestions for its solution. So far as passenger traffic is concerned, the author would have a rate fixed by law which should represent the cost of an average standard of service as to speed of trains, character of equipment, safety, comfort, and convenience, and he would allow the railway company to make an extra charge for a higher grade service to meet existing demand. This is the oft-suggested plan for class rates. In this proposal there is nothing impracticable, although the author does not sufficiently provide for the difficulty of determining accurately what is cost of service in even so simple a matter as passenger transportation. As to freight, he rejects altogether the scheme of basing rates on cost, and leaves them to be determined, as now, in accordance with what the traffic will bear. His chief concern is with the just relation of freight rates, and particularly with the eradication of unjust discriminations now prevailing between competing points and those served by a single carrier. Here his suggestion is only ameliorative, merely the proposal that local stations should be relieved by rates which diminish as the business of those stations is brought within the zone of influence of the competitive points; that is, that rates should be less, the nearer the local station is to the competing point, in such a ratio that the difference in rates alone would not be sufficient to divert business from the local station to the competing point. Whether this palliative would stand the judicial test is doubtful under the decisions of the Supreme Court in the long and short haul cases. In this same connection, the author urges the restoration of pooling agreements.

Railway train service is handled vigorously with many suggestions for reform, such as thorough inspection, with prompt publication of results; approval by law of codes of train rules, with penalties for infraction; compulsory arbitration of labor disputes when necessary to prevent interruptions in regular train service; and penalities for delayed trains, more severe in the case of passenger than of freight service, because in the former instance recoveries for damages are seldom possible. These penalties the author defends by insisting that the fault lies not with the plant, but with the management, an opinion which it is difficult wholly to endorse. To insure justice to the roads in the enforcement of penalties, Mr. Haines proposes to classify them according to the service which they voluntarily offer to render, and to hold them rigidly to the equipment and construction necessary for the service proposed. Thus for high-speed service, which, he asserts, is in the near future to be electrically operated, he would require a reasonably straight four-track road, the elimination of crossings at grade, and the best of safety appliances. For the lower classes of service the requirements would be less severe, but the standard set should be carefully maintained through inspection and penalties.

Further remedies advocated for the relief of existing conditions are all along the line of conservative regulation; the jugglings of railway financiers as exemplified in the Alton deal, Mr. Haines denounces in no uncertain terms; and he urges that no further consolidation of existing railway corporations be permitted except with specific legislative assent; that the operations of railways should be confined strictly to transportation business; and that traffic associations should again be legitimatized and brought into formal coöperation with the Interstate Commerce Commission for the equitable adjustment of rate problems. This last idea, whose practicability is being so well demonstrated at the present time in the coöperation of railway officers with the Commission for the formulation of an accounting system, might result in rolling a good many burdens from the stooping shoulders of the commissioners.

The Nature and Purpose of the Universe. By John Denham Parsons. Pp. 547. New York: A. Wessels Co.

It would perhaps be easier to discover the nature and purpose of the universe than the nature and purpose of this book. It has been vouchsafed to only a few to have definite information on this subject, and Mr. Parsons has been even less successful than others in his attempt to solve the riddle. His failure to reach even plausible conclusions is made more apparent by his peculiar literary style. Compared to him, Dr. Johnson was a veritable Victor Hugo in conciseness and brevity. One may open Mr. Parsons's book almost at random and find sentences of three hundred words or more, few of which convey any definite meaning.

He repudiates both materialism and spiritualism. By the latter term he denotes the theory that mind exists independent of body. His own opinion is that mind is "a thing in itself," but that matter is not, yet that a finite mind cannot exist as such without a body. It is not possible here to follow the author, as he wanders about seeking to justify this doctrine. The first part of his work is taken up with quasi-metaphysical definitions, most of which are vague assumptions; the second consists of criticisms of those who deny immortality; the third discusses the Christian doctrine of resurrection as set forth in the New Testament; the fourth gives an account of "other gospels," and deals specifically with the ideas of reincarnation and transmigration. The remainder of the volume is occupied with a rambling and partly incomprehensible treatment of certain philosophical and psychological ideas, such as free-will, heredity, space, and time. The closing words of the last chapter, entitled "The Vision Splendid," afford a fair example of the author's lucid conclusions:

> For the *Prothesis* of the ages, that "enternal purpose" of a mind universal which alone can adequately account for what man finds to be the ubiquitous and unescapable dominance of abiding law and a great scheme embracing all things existent and that clearly is traceable to an Uttered Word and a Thought Unspent, etc.

This, in short, is a book that would not deserve notice were it not representative of a half-superstitious literature now devoured by large numbers of ignorant persons, who would stumble over the simple principles laid down by Bacon, Descartes, and Newton, but who read with avidity, even if they do not understand, "New Thought" publications and superstitious, unmeaning treatises, of which Mr. Parsons's work is an ambitious—we had almost said a ridiculous—example.

Science.

The Nutrition of Man. By Russell H. Chittenden. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $3 net.

This book, the outcome of eight Lowell Lectures, given last winter, is put forth with the avowed purpose of directing attention to right methods of living. In the first four chapters there is an account of the processes of digestion, absorption, and assimilation and an outline of the doctrines of metabolism. Here the author offers relatively little of his own, and even shows almost too much willingness to present the conclusions of others without that critical discrimination which some of them require. The limitations of the Atwater food tables ought to be more explicitly stated; and the significance of the amino-acids and the purin bodies, while indicated, is hardly emphasized enough to meet the needs of the laity.

The main interest of the book centres in the discussion of the food requirements of man. Two of these chapters are mostly a neat condensation of the author's earlier book, "Physiological Economy in Nutrition." There, it will be recalled, he had shown that the common "standard diets," calling for at least 105 grammes of absorbable albuminous bodies and involving the excretion of at least 16 grammes of

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nitrogen every 24 hours, are capable of marked reduction. Certain academic persons, a few college athletes, and a number of men of the Government Hospital Service were under observation for some months, and remained in good condition, or even improved, as to well being and strength, despite a lowering of the intake of albumins so that the amount ranged from 36 to 53 grammes, only a third to a half of the "standard." New in this part is the statement that the person with whose metabolism the author is most intimately acquainted has continued the low diet for several years with apparent advantage. Also new is the allusion to the experiments of Fisher, since published, which are interpreted as confirming the view that there may be an actual gain in endurance on a diet much restricted as to nitrogen.

Yet more interesting and altogether novel is the partial report of an extended series of experiments with dogs, being a study of a "low proteid diet for high proteid animals." Other investigators had asserted that dogs do not thrive on small supplies of albuminous material; more exactly that their nitrogen income may not fall as low as 0.3 gramme for each kilogramme of body weight, or about 19 grammes of albumin for a dog of 10 kilogrammes, even though added non-nitrogenous substances bring the "fuel value" of the food up to 100 large calories for each kilogramme. Noting that these investigations had involved a somewhat monotonous diet and possibly detrimental restriction to the metabolism cage, Professor Chittenden undertook to examine the behavior of such animals under more favorable conditions; that is, to vary the diet while restricting it carefully as to nitrogen, to give abundant freedom with fresh air and exercise in an open court, and to limit the cage life (absolutely necessary for a study of the excretions) to ten days in each of the six to twelve months covered by these studies. Altogether some twenty animals were used, but only six are included in the report, which is said to present typical results. Subject to revision when the final report is published, it appears to be demonstrated that even a carnivorous animal may do perfectly well on an intake of nitrogen as low as 0.25-0.30 gramme per kilogramme if other food materials bring the available calories up to 70-80 for each kilogramme. Photographs bear out the assertion that the animals were not harmed by the experiment; they even gained in appearance and weight; only No. 3 seems somewhat underfed as indeed the tables also show.

The conclusion of the author is then that a marked reduction in the nitrogenous portion of our food is fully demonstrated to be possible, safe, and rational, being truly economical for the body as well as the purse. The amount of the proper reduction is somewhat vaguely given as such that a man of 70 kilogrammes (about 150 pounds) shall consume 60 grammes of albumin and enough other food substances (fats and starches) to make up about 2,800 calories daily, the amounts varying with weight and activity in a fashion nowhere clearly defined. Sample dietaries are given but merely as illustrative of the general plan. There is no advocacy of a particular food nor is flesh in small amounts held to be profitless, and vegetarianism is not the goal. Professor Chittenden declines to be counted among the "one-mealers" and shows little sympathy with multi-mastication, an attitude he has taken anew in a more recent study of the author of Fletcherism.

As a painstaking and diligent research this work deserves the highest praise. Acceptance of the conclusions as a basis for practical living is another matter, and one where skepticism is quite justifiable. Questions of nutrition are possibly far too complex to be settled merely by chemical analyses and the rule of three. Professor Chittenden constantly suggests a vague doubt, and often intimates that differences in the various albuminous compounds available as food, in a measure due to the amino-bodies which are as yet but partly worked out, may lead to definite limitations of their use. Then, too, the application of the doctrine of a reduced nitrogenous metabolism with reference to age and sex and other individual differences involves great difficulties, too little indicated in these lectures. The zealous reader will be much more impressed by the idea that the human body really only requires the low intake of nitrogen and calories, that the sooner he gets down to that lower level the better for him.

It may be admitted that existence on a low nitrogen level is demonstrated to be possible to an unexpected degree, and that here is a therapeutic resource of the utmost value. The tests of endurance by gymnasium methods are not without significance, but they prove little where much needs to be known. The real problem is that of resistance, the power of the body to withstand varied assaults from without and within, assaults which are not definite in their occurrence as to time or frequency, but which are nevertheless of fundamental importance. All the newer studies of immunity and kindred subjects show that the factors of resistance are extraordinarily varied, and should lead all who have any breadth of biological outlook to be mindful of the risk which reduction of diets may involve. The experiments of Hunt in this direction are too few to be conclusive.

This book makes the common assumption that economy is a very laudable virtue, that nature is economical. The fact is that nature is often terribly extravagant; in many matters she is wasteful to an extent that would not be tolerated in a modern factory. A well-known physician not long ago pointed out that the human body is by no means constructed along economical lines, and carries on much of its work with an expenditure that seems unnecessarily liberal. The point deserves wide and careful consideration. It is a fair inference that the animal machine is built and run with reference to larger ends than the economies of the moment, and this requires a notable reserve in structure and material. To keep up this reserve (the term is necessarily indefinite) may demand expenditures and activities not obviously a part of the ordinary work of the body, and yet be a very desirable end. Undoubtedly harm often does come from generous living because of the task imposed upon the kidneys and other organs, or possibly through the too free formation of toxic substances, but it is yet an open question whether this harm is as general or always as serious as some students of dietetics assert. It is quite possible that more damage is caused by certain kinds of albumin than by liberal quantities of the right kinds. Then, too, it ought to be remembered that life is in a sense the sum of responses to a vast number and variety of stimulations, and it is well within the range of possibilities that what from a purely chemical point of view seems to be an excess of food substance may actually be helpful to the body as a source of desirable stimulations. And again there is the question, and a very interesting question it is, too, of the part played by the salts which vary markedly as to quantity and quality in our foods. The problem of nutrition is too large for further discussion here; in any case it is much bigger than the question of nitrogenous equilibrium, and the layman may not yet solve it off-hand by an inspection of tables of food values.

The book is excellently printed. It may be noted that the calculation of heat units is not quite consistently carried out, and that the table on page 289 needs much correction.

The Embossed Scientific Books Fund is the practical outcome of a movement in England for the promotion of the scientific education of the blind by aiding the publication of embossed books on scientific subjects. At present the expense of printing a book in Braille type makes the price almost prohibitive. An edition of C. Smith's "Elementary Algebra," recently published by the British and Foreign Blind Association, consists of five large royal quarto volumes, costing (16s. 6d.) some four dollars. Lord Rayleigh commended the movement in his presidential address to the Royal Society in November, and it is hoped that soon standard scientific works will be printed in embossed type at relatively low prices.

The new bibliographical work, "Les Nouveaux Livres scientifiques et industriels," comprises the period from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1907, noting 5,541 volumes, with a summary of contents for all French books. It makes 416 large octavo pages, of which 36 are given to alphabetical tables of subjects and authors' names.

"De l'Homme à la science," a new volume of the tireless speculator of the Sorbonne, Félix Le Dantec, poses the question: Can science, which is man's creation, study man himself? The doubtful answer seems to involve the view that the entire history of man, from the emergence to the total subsidence of the species, is not more than that of any other series of ripples set up and extinguished by the never-ending mechanical composition of forces which is the universe.

The tenth fascicle of scientific documents published under government auspices by Prof. L. Joubin of the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle from the reports of the French Antarctic Expedition (1903-1905), commanded by Dr. Jean Charcot, contains Pinniped Mammals, by E. L. Trouessart; Birds, by A. Menegaux; Embryogenic documents (Birds and Seals), by Dr. Anthony—in all 128 pages, with 19 inset plates.

By the will of the late Morris K. Jesup the American Museum of Natural History

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is to receive $1,000,000, the income to be devoted to the extension of its collections.

Drama.

Tragedies of Seneca. Translated by Frank Justus Miller. University of Chicago Press. $3 net.

Nothing derogatory to Mr. Miller's work is meant when we say that Seneca is probably the easiest of all Latin poets to render into English. The very fact that these tragedies, rather than those of Sophocles or even Euripides, are the real inspiration of neo-classicism shows how easily they can be assimilated. They are in fact a kind of dragoman between the ancient and the modern stage. No man has yet succeeded in transferring the peculiar Attic qualities, of, let us say, the "Œdipus Tyrannus" into the new speech; the moral ideas and the irony lose their force, the subtle style loses its grace. But neither of these difficulties confronts the translator of Seneca. In place of the moral conception of life so essentially of the old world, there are long physical descriptions which have the same force for us as they had for the Roman reader; and the style, while often truly poetic, has no elusive subtleties. The life portrayed moves in that generalized, and to a certain extent commonplace, sphere which belongs to one age as well as another. It is probable that most readers will feel less estranged by these plays than by any possible version of the Greek drama. Professor Miller deserves high credit for making the best of these opportunities, and producing a book that is at once good reading in English and a faithful reproduction of the spirit of the original. His choruses are sometimes a trifle flat, missing the gravity of the original, but, in the longer narrative and ornamental passages of the dialogue he has been singularly successful. It is a fact that in order to produce the same poetic effect there must almost always be a slight heightening of the style in passing from one language to another, and Professor Miller has used, but not abused, this legitimate instrument. Take an example or two from the long *rhesis* of Creon in the "Œdipus" of Seneca. The original.

> Ipse pallentes deos
> Vidi inter umbras; ipse torpentes lacus
> Noctemque veram—

becomes in Professor Miller's version:

> I saw, myself,
> The sluggish pools amidst the dusky shades;
> I saw the shadowy gods, and the black gloom
> No earthly night can give.

Again,

> Et una quidquid æternæ creant
> Celantque tenebræ,

becomes,

> And all the ghastly forms
> Which spawn and lurk within the endless shades.

Or again,

> Iterque populo Ditis ad Superos datur,

becomes,

> And, for the dwellers in the home of Dis
> A way is opened to the world of light—

where Seneca is doubled with Milton. These, we hold, are legitimate devices, the only means by which the force of the original can be preserved.

Professor Miller has added two useful appendices: "Index of Mythological Subjects" and "Comparative Analyses of Seneca's Tragedies and the Corresponding Greek Dramas." Prof. John Matthews Manly has contributed an Introductory Essay dealing with "The Influence of the Tragedies of Seneca upon Early English Drama"—this is a fair piece of work so far as it goes, but we could wish so admirable a translation were provided with a thorough going study of the tragedies and of their place in European literature.

John Jay Chapman has withdrawn himself so completely of late years from literature that any announcement of work from him is agreeable. Next month Moffat, Yard & Co. publish "Four Plays for Children," written in blank verse and suitable for acting.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will produce the English version of "Electra" made for her by Arthur Symonds, in the Garden Theatre in this city, on February 10. Mr. Symonds's adaptation is from the German of Hofmannstahl.

Edith Wynne Matthison will be acting in this country again before long. She is to star in the new play of her husband (Rann Kennedy), "The Servant in the House," and she will be supported by Walter Hampden, at present acting in "Irene Wycherley."

The committee of the Henry Irving Memorial announces that the statue will be erected in the centre of the broad pavement to the north of the National Portrait Gallery in the Charing Cross Road. Thomas Brock, R. A., is now proceeding with the work.

Music.

The Pianolist. By Gustav Kobbé. Moffat, Yard & Co.

When the mechanical or semi-automatic piano players first came into use, the professional musicians sneered at them, and perhaps these inventions deserved no better reception, for they were crude and unsatisfactory. There are now about eighty different manufacturers of such "players," and while some makes have remained in the stage of musical toys, others have developed into instruments that have aroused the wonder and admiration of great composers, and have been adopted at leading universities and other institutions as valuable aids to musical education. To-day almost as many mechanical players are sold as pianos, and it was inevitable that a special literature devoted to this new branch should make its appearance. It began with magazine articles setting forth the scope and value of the piano players, and now we have a whole book on the subject. Its author, Gustav Kobbé, has always been among the pioneers in clearing new paths, and in this volume, as in his "How to Appreciate Music," he is not afraid to express his opinions freely, even when they clash violently with traditional views and prejudices.

The "Pianolist" is intended as a guide for pianola players, and it is constructed on an ingenious plan, suggested by the experiences of a friend of the author. This friend, whose musical taste was utterly undeveloped, bought a piano player and with it an assortment of the lightest kind of music, the kind he himself now regards as "trash." Nevin's "Narcissus" happened to be included in this first set of rolls. He tried it over, but thought it dull. After a while, however, when the other rolls had begun to pall on him, he played it again, and found in it something that he missed in the others; and this was his first step toward better things. Acting on this hint, Mr. Kobbé starts with Nevin, as a representative of the higher salon music, and tells the reader with which of his pieces he ought to familiarize himself. Then follow pieces by Moszkowski, Paderewski's minuet and cracovienne, pieces by Chaminade, Liszt's "Campanella," thus leading the player gradually to "the thrill of the great masters." Nine pages are devoted to Liszt and his rhapsodies, and Chopin, "the goal of all pianists," has a whole chapter. That the average pianola player has already reached a surprising stage of culture is evinced by the fact that a list which has been made of one hundred favorite compositions for the pianola includes no less than twenty-six works by Chopin, who therefore "would seem to be the goal of the pianolist as well." The list referred to includes only serious music, and it is of interest to note that at the head of it is Liszt's second Hungarian rhapsody. The slow movement of Beethoven's fifth symphony ranks seventeenth, whereas the first is as far down the list as thirty-seventh, and the roll with the last two movements as sixty-fifth. Grieg is another favorite, especially his "Peer Gynt" music, of which Mr. Kobbé gives an elaborate account.

A new edition of Wagner's complete literary works is to be issued soon in ten volumes, with a supplementary volume of critical matter by Hans von Wolzogen. Wolzogen has also edited a volume containing sketches made by Wagner for "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan," and "Parsifal." Another addition to Wagner literature is "Wagner Anekdoten," a collection of anecdotes compiled by Erich Kloss (Berlin: Schuster und Loeffler).

Peters of Leipzig announces for next autumn an exhaustive Life of Grieg by G. Schjelderup and W. Niemann. Schjelderup is the author of a biography of Grieg, in Norwegian, while Niemann not long ago wrote a book on Scandinavian music.

Mozart's operas are regarded as the supreme test for singers of the Italian *bel canto* school; they were written, with two exceptions, to Italian texts and are generally classed among Italian operas. Yet they have never been popular in Italy, and apart from their flowing melody and occasional colorature they are really much more German, or rather Austrian, than Italian. Their best interpreter for many years has been Gustav Mahler, whose production of them in Vienna became as famous as the Wagner performances at Bayreuth and Munich. Mr. Conried, having been savagely criticised for the slovenly manner in which he presented the Mozart operas, made amends by importing Mr. Mahler and asking him to show the real Mozart to the patrons of the Metropolitan Opera House. He did so, a few days ago, as far as the condi-

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tions permitted. For ideal Mozart performances the Metropolitan is too large, and it lacks, too, the facilities for the rapid changes of scenery required. On the other hand, Mr. Mahler had at his service a much finer cast of singers (Sembrich, Eames, Gadski, Bonci, Scotti, and Chaliapine) than he ever could have had in Vienna. The result was a representation which in the matter of detail and respect for tradition eclipsed all others heard here within a quarter of a century. It must be admitted, however, that in some respects the performances of "Don Giovanni" given at the Manhattan Opera House have been more enjoyable. Mr. Renaud in the title rôle and Mr. Gilibert as Masetto are far superior to their rivals at the other house, and the comedy is also more enjoyable at the Manhattan because the theatre is smaller.

The most successful opera written by Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin," will be produced at Carnegie Hall Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon in concert form by the New York Symphony Society, with a cast including Emilio de Gorgorza, Miss Rose O'Brien, Miss Marie Stoddard, Mrs. Taylor-Jones, Ellison Van Hoose, Tom Daniels, and Paul Dufault. The choruses will be sung by the Oratorio Society.

Edward Alexander MacDowell died in this city January 23. Within a year after his retirement from the post of professor of music at Columbia University, in 1904, Mr. MacDowell suffered a nervous breakdown, from which he never recovered. He was born in this city in 1861, and as a boy he was not a precocious genius. In 1876, he was taken to Paris to study the piano, and he entered the Conservatoire a year later. Even then he was not wholly devoted to what was to be his life work, for when a well-known painter offered to take him in hand if he would forsake the piano, the boy was eager to make the change. Only his mother's firm objection kept him in the path first chosen. When he left Paris he went to Frankfort, where Raff was in charge of the Conservatory, and Clara Schumann and Carl Heymann were among the piano teachers. In 1881, when Heymann left the institution, he suggested MacDowell as his successor, but the American was regarded as too young. He taught at Darmstadt and Wiesbaden till 1889, when he returned to America. He had already written a number of pieces of music, and had secured recognition from Liszt, among others. In this country he first made his home in Boston, where he won a high reputation, both as a teacher of music and a composer. He achieved his first triumph in New York when, in the double rôle of composer and pianist, he played his second concerto with the Philharmonic Society in December, 1894. On January 23, 1896, the Boston Symphony Orchestra paid him the compliment, probably unprecedented, of placing two of his longest works on the same programme. He was elected professor of music in Columbia University in 1896, but he resigned in 1904. In a letter which he published at the time he complained that the university was minimizing the importance of training in the fine arts. After leaving the university, he resumed his private teaching; and one day a week he gave up to pupils who could not afford to pay for lessons. Like many other modern masters (Chopin, Franz, and Grieg, for example), MacDowell preferred the shorter forms of composition. Nevertheless, he wrote two concertos for pianos and four pianoforte sonatas which are among his best works, being in point of inspiration far superior to anything of the kind ever done in America. Of his orchestral works only one, "The Indian Suite," belongs to the period when his genius had fully matured. The others, however—"Lancelot and Elaine" and "Hamlet and Ophelia," as well as his first suite—contain much that is charming. As a writer of songs and pianoforte pieces he ranks with the best European masters of the time. Especially notable are his collections of short pieces—"Woodland Sketches," "Sea Pieces," "New England Idyls," etc. While he was conductor of the Mendelssohn Glee Club he wrote some fine part songs; his *Lieder* or lyric songs for one voice, about fifty in number, are the best songs ever written in America. Not a few of them are set to poems of his own. A volume of his verses was privately printed a few years ago.

By the death of August Emil Daniel Ferdinand Wilhelmj, in London, January 23, the world loses one of its greatest violinists. He was born in Usingen near Wiesbaden, in 1845. His father, who was well-to-do, played the violin uncommonly well, and his mother the piano. The boy himself exhibited extraordinary precocity in mastering the violin, and was accordingly placed under a competent teacher in Wiesbaden. By the time he was nine years old the child played Vieuxtemps's E major concerto, Ernst's "Othello" fantasy, and two of Paganini's caprices at the court theatre. But the father, unconvinced of the extraordinary talent of his son, gave him a solid scientific education. As the lad, however, was still devoted to the violin, Herr Wilhelmj decided to leave to Liszt the decision as to his career. Liszt, after hearing the boy play, cried, "And they could be doubtful about your calling! Music is born in you." In a few days Liszt took young Wilhelmj to David at Leipzig, and handed him over with the words: "I am bringing you a second Paganini! Take good care of him!" August then studied at the Leipzig Conservatory for four years; worked in Frankfort under Raff; and then made his first concert tour in Switzerland. In the following year he visited Holland and London, being just twenty-one. His reputation was soon firmly established, and he drew large audiences in the principal cities of Europe. In 1878 he made his first visit to the United States. Thence he started on a tour round the world, which lasted for three or four years. In 1894 he was appointed head professor of the violin at the Guildhall School of Music, London. He was the author of a number of solo pieces and transcriptions for the violin, but it is as an executant that he will be longest remembered. His skill was exhibited to especial advantage in his chamber music playing. Although he had a strong feeling for Beethoven, he followed with like appreciation the refined lines of Mozart and Haydn. Another specialty of Wilhelmj's art was his polyphonic playing. No one knew better how to make clear the intricate counterpoint of a Bach "Chaconne," and in his hands Schubert's "Erl King," arranged by Ernst for violin alone, became a marvel of perfection. He was noted, also, for the sensuous beauty of the tone he evoked from his instrument.

Art.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

LONDON, January 19.

The Academy's indiscretions in the spring are as great as ever, but the splendor of its winter repentance grows less with years. Of late, there have been signs that England's supply of old masters is not without end, that the Winter Exhibition at Burlington House is becoming more and more of a problem. This winter, however, a surprise has been prepared. For the first time, in the many years I have been going to these winter exhibitions, a series of Hogarths has been got together; and this collection strikes me as something like a tribute to Whistler, to whom Hogarth always was the greatest English artist.

These Hogarths are of great interest, though they include nothing so fine as The Shrimp Girl at the National Gallery, or the Marriage à la Mode series. They are representative, for there are portraits as well as the subjects usually catalogued as "conversation pieces." Several are already being questioned by the detectives of art. From the Earl of Normanton comes a portrait group of four children, The Graham Family—astonishing not only in a vivacity which no other English painter of Hogarth's, or any generation, could rival, but in the exquisite and delicate rendering of detail. A little girl is dancing in the centre of the canvas and of the group, her skirt held out with both her little hands, while a boy seated at her side turns the handle of a musical box. The painting of the gown, with its rich flowered pattern, has no less charm than the grace of her pose, though tender color and grace are the last qualities the world has come to look for in Hogarth. The picture is full of detail, all as delightfully painted. Another portrait is of Peg Woffington; in it, however, character is somewhat sacrificed to prettiness. It is in curious contrast to the Sarah Malcolm, a small bust, the face cold, cruel, chilling, not a line made by age smoothed out, nothing in its expression softened—a face that in no way contradicts the note in the catalogue describing Sarah Malcolm as a murderess who was hanged for her crime. A large Southwark Fair recalls the Hogarth of the engravings, a picture crowded with incident—a story to almost every square inch of it. Three examples of Teniers in the adjoining room give the chance to see how much better Hogarth did this sort of thing. And there are smaller canvases; among the most notable is The First Performance of Gay's "Beggars' Opera" at Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1727, a picture that shows Hogarth no less masterly than the Dutchmen, in painting small interiors with figures, every detail worked out in the most wonderful manner, but never obtrusive, always in the picture, the atmosphere suggested with a truth the secret of which was lost to the generations which came after Hogarth. Remarkable, both in itself and as a record—a human document—is a painting of The Life School in St. Martin's Lane, established by Hogarth.

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The canvas is fairly large, the nude model poses on his platform; in front the students, hard at work, are placed in two curving rows, which make fine lines in the composition. The room is lighted by a large, well-shaded lamp, hanging from the ceiling, and the careful study of light and shadow in the big gray room is extraordinary. The gray grows warm where the light falls on it, grows dim and cold in the shadows; and the modern master of tones and values could not surpass the marvellous way in which two or three life studies and a group of plaster casts, gray and shadowy, tell against the gray dimness of the wall in the far background.

Whatever his subject, Hogarth is, first of all, and above all, the painter; anecdote, subject, moral, are subordinate to the composition. Some of his subjects were forced upon him; he had to live. But like the earlier painters of Madonnas and Saints, of Crucifixions and Resurrections, he accepted the motives the age insisted upon, and adapted them to his art. How and what Hogarth painted when left to choose his subject may be seen in the lovely little portrait of himself at the National Portrait Gallery, in the incomparable Shrimp Girl at the National Gallery next door; and there is in the present collection a small sketch of a little girl, said to be The Painter's Child, that has something of the same freshness of treatment, the same breadth and gayety of vision. Never before has there been such a chance to study Hogarth. The student who goes from the Royal Academy to the two National collections, must not stop there; he should go still further—to the Soane Museum, and from there, further still, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to learn what Hogarth could accomplish when he left plates and small canvases for large mural decorations. It is true that books, big and little, have been written about Hogarth, true that the few have always known him for the great man he is. But for the many he has been overshadowed by Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney, more generous than he with their concessions to the ideal of beauty, popular with the many. It is time that he should at last take his place.

The interest of the exhibition centres about Hogarth, but is not exhausted with him. The other rooms are filled in the usual manner, with a miscellaneous collection of Flemish, Dutch, Italian, and British masters, hung in some sort of chronological order. In the first room are the Primitives and their immediate successors. In many cases the catalogue ventures upon no attribution, but the merit of the pictures is not altered; and those to attract attention will still be, here some amusing little early Flemish and early French portraits, and there a Vincenzo Guarino, by Moroni; or, it may be, a Flemish triptych, full of the homely accessories the Flemings loved, the painter "Unknown"; and again a tiny Pietà, two graceful angels on either side the open grave, which I should find as dainty, if it were proved not painted by Filippino Lippi, to whom now it is attributed. In this room two things impress me above all else. One is the character in the portraits, and I cannot help mentioning, in particular, a panel lent by the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, who makes no attempt to identify the artist; on one side is a portrait of Patrick, ninth Baron Glamis, accurate as a likeness, of that you have no doubt, though the elaborate dress and the flower in his hand are worked out with due appreciation of their decorative value; on the other side, his secretary, in dress almost as rich, a pen stuck behind his ear as symbol of his profession, and the man himself strong in individuality. The other thing in this room that leaves its impression with me is, as always, the charm of all the work as decoration; the walls give pleasure to the eye before the paintings that cover them are examined separately. The genius in the old days was as rare as now, but the craftsman then inherited conventions that lent distinction to everything he did.

Next in order come the Dutchmen and Flemings of a later date; nothing, however, in the room devoted solely to them that detained me, except, perhaps, a sketch by Rubens for the picture of The Meeting of Esau and Jacob in the Munich Gallery; a View near Delft, by Albert Cuyp; and the Interior of a Church by De Witte, who prepared the way for Bosboom. The greatest masters of Holland and Flanders are in the Fourth (the large) room, with Italians and Englishmen. But among these masters there is nothing to rival pictures shown on these walls before.

This big room is given over chiefly to the English portrait painters of the eighteenth century, though even they, despite the space devoted to them, do not make anything like so fine a showing as in previous years. It may be said that the numerous Sir Joshuas, almost all hung together, are representative. Here are two of his children—The Hon. Anne Townshend and Master Bunbury—children at whom I, for one, can seldom look without prejudice when I remember that they were the precursors of the Cherry Ripes and sentimentalities of the Victorian period. Here are his larger classical machines, Arabella, Lady Blake, as Juno receiving the cestus from Venus, and Lady Sarah Bunbury sacrificing to the Graces. Here are more or less perfunctory renderings of well-known men and women of his time. And here, to remind you of the great artist he was, though he could stoop to lower levels, are the beautiful Miss Orby Hunter and Miss Beatrice Lister. No portrait in the exhibition has the charm of the first of these two. He has spared us nothing of the loveliness of the face—a loveliness which never degenerates into mere prettiness, and his interest in his sitter is seen in the modelling of the features, above all the nose and mouth. And the color throughout is as lovely as the lady herself. After this, the Gainsboroughs seem weak, for there is not one of Gainsborough's masterpieces; and the Romneys wooden, though Romney so often pleases by his grace and decorative feeling, as in his really delightful Countess of Westmoreland. Hoppner, Raeburn, and Beechey carry on the fine tradition of portrait painting until it disappeared in the inanities and vulgarity of the early nineteenth century.

But as portrait painting deteriorated, landscape art in England was developing, even to a degree of greatness when it could set the standard for France; and there are two landscapes, at least, to remind one of the fine accomplishment of this very period to which one is apt to ascribe nothing but deterioration and worse. Both are by "Old" Crome. Poringland Oak is the more famous of the two. It has the fine luminous sky Crome painted at his best, with clouds sweeping across it; in the foreground is a pool with bathers who might have strayed from a Diaz; in the centre a great oak rises against the sky. As a rendering of light, the picture could not be truer to nature. There is only one fault: the tree is elaborated with a minuteness that would be admirable in a study, but is here out of place. In this light, against such a sky, in so spacious a landscape, it would be impossible to see branches and leafage in such minute detail; they would be seen in great masses, as Corot was wont to render them. No such defect, however, can be found in Crome's other canvas, View of Norwich, a wide landscape, well generalized, the cathedral spire rising in the centre, above, the pale, green-golden sky of evening, and the whole wide countryside flooded with the golden light. It is a picture that haunts you like the memory of some beautiful summer evening.

After these things, a room hung round with the poor little landscapes and seascapes of the late J. C. Hook comes as a disillusioning reminder of what the Academy really likes to-day. The endeavor of the Academy to do honor to recently deceased members by a special exhibition is, of course, most praiseworthy. The trouble is that the special exhibition often proves the grave of reputation. How empty Hook's most elaborate landscape or rock-strewn coast, after that sunlit view of Norwich; how photographic his figures after the little group of bathers under Poringland Oak! And the portrait of the painter by Millais, hanging in the centre of the room, is as commonplace after the men of Reynolds and Gainsborough, Romney and Raeburn.

Another departure this year is the opening of the black and white room to a collection of early English water-colors. The truth is that the early English water-color has been more overrated than any so-called form of art, the responsibility resting largely with Ruskin. Among the many who worked in the medium, the genius was the exception. For one Turner, one Bonington, one Cotman, the William Hunts, the De Wints, the John Varleys are legion. Even the very first water-color painters, like Girtin, used their medium in a tentative way. All this is so well known that the Academy's only excuse in making the collection would have been either to give it historic value, or to make it representative of the finest achievements in the art. It has done neither. Turner is but poorly shown; Bonington not at all; Cotman indifferently. William Hunt's tiresome plumes and birds' eggs, De Wint's mannered washes are most in evidence. Altogether, one could wish that the whole collection, with Hook's pictures, had been kept over for the spring exhibition, when it would not seem so out of place.

However, if much is included that might better have been omitted, if many of the masters have been better seen in previous years, the Hogarths alone, and, here and there, the exceptional masterpiece would make this winter's exhibition more than worth a visit. N. N.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have issued a third

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edition of the "Renaissance Masters," by George B. Rose. To the studies of Raphael, Michelangelo, Leonardo, Titian, Correggio, Botticelli, and Rubens there is now added an essay on "The Art of Claude Lorraine."

The Christmas season has brought as a specimen of modern Christian art the Christus vor Jerusalem, reproduced after the painting of William Hole. This is the most recent addition to the series of Franz Hanfstängl of Munich, known as the Religiöse Kunstblätter nach Originalen moderner und alter Meister.

Among the painters of the late Renaissance and their continuators the Bassano family occupies a conspicuous place. Usually when one thinks of the Bassani he has only two members in mind, Jacopo and Leandro, and forgets that not less than twelve members of this family were painters, and that their artistic work covers more than four generations. Their pictures are numbered by the hundred. Naturally, in such a mass there is much that is destitute of originality. But some of the members of the "Bassani school" deserve more than passing attention. To distinguish these, to determine the artistic personality of the important members of the family, Francesco the Elder, Jacopo, Francesco the Younger, Leandro, Gerolamo, and Giambattista, to point out what is inferior school work—this is the purpose of Ludwig Zottman's new book, "Zur Kunst der Bassani" (Strassburg), in the series Zur Kunstgeschichte des Auslandes. By use of the material published by Signor Gerola, director of the picture gallery at Bassano, and a careful study of those paintings with authentic signature, Herr Zottmann guides us through the chaos of works contained in Italian and other galleries. Next to Italy, Vienna and Dresden are the most important places for the study of the Bassani. The biographies play only a secondary rôle—perhaps it had been better if he had given a little more consideration to these. The illustrations are numerous and well chosen.

"Promé et Samara," a handsome volume amply illustrated and published by the Société Française des Fouilles Archéologiques, relates the travels, researches, and excavations of Gen. L. de Beylié in Burmah and at the ninth-century capital of the Caliphs on the Tigris.

The exhibition of Ancient Umbrian Art at Perugia has occasioned one or two ephemeral publications in Italy which may serve to set in proper relief the semi-official record, "L'Arte Umbra alla Mostra di Perugia," by Umberto Gnoli (Bergamo: Istituto Italiano d'Arti Grafiche). Count Gnoli's opportunities were exceptional. He served on the committee of the exhibition and remained for months in Perugia with the best facilities for personal study and for consultation with visiting experts. Accordingly his attributions are more cautious than those of the official catalogue. He gives a brief but sufficient account of notable exhibits in each department, wisely leaving the 251 illustrations to tell in the main their own story. It forms a record quite as valuable in its way as that which Corrado Ricci compiled for the Sienese exhibition and more comprehensive. Articles of especial and novel interest to non-Italian readers are those on metal work and on those fascinating embroideries in blue and white with conventionalized beasts and plants. On contentious issues Count Gnoli is usually evasive, but he always gives the conflicting views. This book lacks an index, but as it is, all students of Italian art will want to have it at hand.

The same publisher presents a judicious monograph on the thorny topic of "Masolino da Panicale," by Pietro Toesca. He takes what we may call the orthodox view, admitting Masolino's participation in the Carmine frescoes, denying to Masaccio any share in those of S. Clemente, Rome, and regarding the decoration of the baptistery at Castiglione d'Olona as Masolino's artistic culmination. It should be said that all views bristle with chronological difficulties. These issues are not for a note. Where Signor Toesca deserves credit is in his clear perception and statement of the wide gap between Masolino and Masaccio at their first point of contact. There could hardly be a greater antithesis than that between the idyllic, colorful, and discursive mood of the master, and the epic, strongly shadowed, and concise manner of the pupil. A sense of these temperamental distinctions has prevented our author from falling into the facile confusion of the two masters that has prevailed since Vasari and has been unhappily increased by Crowe and Cavalcaselle. The monograph is completely illustrated, comprising all known or merely suspected Masolinos, except the fresco reported last December from St. Fortunato, Todi, by the critic F. Mason Perkins.

Among the exhibitions at the dealers' galleries in this city are pictures by J. Alden Weir at Montross's, till February 1; paintings by Allen Tucker at Fishel, Adler & Schwartz's, February 1; portraits by Wilhelm Funk, M. Knoedler & Co.'s, February 1; portraits by old masters, Ehrich's, February 15; mezzotints and stipples after Reynolds, Romney, and Gainsborough, Wunderlich & Co.'s, February 15.

At the American Art Galleries in this city some paintings by the late Albert Bierstadt were offered at auction on January 22. Among the prices paid were the following: Rocky Mountains—The Selkirk Range near the Canadian Border, and Last of the Buffalo, $1,100 each. A portrait of Mrs. Siddons, said to be a replica of Sir Thomas Lawrence's picture of her in the National Gallery, brought $1,025.

Théodore Jourdan, painter of animals, professor at the Marseilles École des Beaux Arts, has just died in his seventy-sixth year.

Finance.

THE QUESTION OF GOLD EXPORTS.

Rise in our rate of exchange on London to $4.87¼ has revived discussion of a possible large export of gold. Since October, ideas as to the bearing of exchange rates on the movement of gold have become somewhat confused. Between October 24 and October 26, sight exchange on London was quoted at $4.81, but we were unable to engage gold for import, although a fall to $4.83½ would normally make such import profitable. The reason was that our credit machinery had temporarily broken down. On the other hand, the rate went as high as $4.91 in the first week of November, and we imported gold in quantity, although even at $4.88½, we should be exporting, not importing. We were then able to import, because our banks offered three cents extra on every dollar to the international banker who should import gold. Now, however, that panic is definitely over, we are back on a normal basis of exchange.

Last year, when we began to export gold at the end of May, the first $2,000,000 went to Paris with sterling exchange no higher than this week's maximum. Is a large gold export therefore imminent? Many people point to our $209,000,000 excess of merchandise exports over imports, during November and December, as against the $118,000,000 excess for the same months in 1906, and the $170,000,000 in 1905, as evidence that we are not likely to send gold abroad. The visible trade balance, however, does not always settle the question. After a financial crisis, it rarely does. In the calendar year 1894, for instance, excess of merchandise exports was $152,000,000, against $109,000,000 the year before, yet gold exports were $101,000,000, against $79,000,000 in 1893. In the twelve months following the panic of 1873, the "trade balance" was $18,000,000 in our favor, where it had been $119,000,000 against us a year before; yet we exported $34,000,000 gold. On both of those occasions, the economic fact was, that we had imported gold from Europe, during the panic, merely to replace hoarded currency, and that when the hoarded cash returned to circulation, we naturally had more gold than was actually needed. Usually, also, trade reaction at such times so far reduces demand for currency that it piles up idle in the city banks and leads to an overflow of gold to Europe. Both these conditions exist to-day; the condition which did not exist in 1894 or 1874, but which does in 1908, is the Treasury's power to reduce a superfluous circulating medium, through calling in cash from its $230,000,000 bank deposits.

Taking the actual elements as they stand, however, it is in order to ask, what would a large gold export mean to the American markets? Would it aggravate the existing depression? Would it start financial uneasiness? In general, how would it affect the outlook?

When such questions are asked, the mind, as a rule, reverts to 1894. In that year, the heavy and persistent export of gold certainly did intensify depression and spread financial alarm. It did so in that well-remembered year, however, for a peculiar reason. In 1894, the country's circulating medium, amounting in all to $1,739,000,000, contained $604,000,000 gold and $450,000,000 government notes redeemable in gold at the Treasury. The government had stopped paying gold for its own expenditures, and a quiet hoarding movement had been the result. As a consequence, the government legal-tender notes were used almost exclusively in remittances to the New York banks, which, not receiving any gold on payments from the Treasury, used the notes for their payments to the government. The result was, that when the gold export movement began in quantity in March, the banks were compelled to obtain

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the necessary coin from the Treasury through redemption of these notes. But as the Treasury's $100,000,000 gold reserve against the notes was already greatly impaired—it was down to $65,000,000 in January, and fell to $52,400,000 in the ensuing summer—this process caused great uneasiness. It was felt that, if the reserve were to be exhausted, no other recourse than a lapse to a silver standard would remain. Each successive gold shipment brought such a possible crisis nearer.

To-day conditions are far different. Of the $3,079,000,000 total money circulation outside the Treasury, $1,355,000,000 is gold; that is to say, where only 35 per cent. of the country's money supply was gold in 1894, no less than 45 per cent. is in that form to-day. Furthermore, as against the $450,000,000 government notes outstanding in 1894, only $350,000,000 are in the public's hands to-day. There is therefore less reason to draw on the government's stock of gold to-day, and less power to draw if there were reason. And if both reason and power existed, the Treasury holds a reserve of $150,000,000 gold against its notes —$50,000,000 more than the normal reserve of fourteen years ago, and $85,000,000 more than what was actually held in January, 1894. This is one of the many facts which go to show the greater fundamental strength of the present situation.

A hearty welcome should be extended to W. H. Hull's "Practical Problems in Banking and Currency" (The Macmillan Company). This is a compilation of papers and addresses by representative bankers, economists, and financiers upon important questions of currency and finance. The first group includes sixteen papers upon banking methods and policies, the second contains twenty-seven papers upon banking and currency reform, and the third presents eighteen others dealing with the work of trust companies. Much of the material here collected is of great value, and the editor has done well to make it readily accessible to all students.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Atlas of South Africa. London: Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co.
Bell, Mowry. Weeds and Wild Flowers. Boston: Badger.
Betel Nuts. Rhymed into English by Arthur Guiterman. Valentine Edition. Paul Elder & Co.
Björnson, Björnstjerne, The Novels of. Vols. IX. and X. Macmillan. $1.25 each.
Brock, Lillian. The Borrowed Baby. Boston: Badger.
Burns's Poems. Edited by Philo M. Buck, jr. Macmillan. 25 cents net.
California Earthquake in 1906. Edited by David Starr Jordan. San Francisco: A. M. Roberts.
Chamberlin, Joseph Edgar. Ifs of History. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus.
Clark, Hubert Lyman. The Apodous Holothurians. Washington: Smithsonian Institute.
Davenport, E. Principles of Breeding. Boston: Ginn & Co. $2.50.
Dennison, Walter. Livy: Book I. and Selections from Books II.-X. Macmillan. 60 cents net.
Fairbanks, Arthur. Athenian Lekythoi. Macmillan.
Fairlie, John A. Essays in Municipal Administration. Macmillan. $2.50 net.
Ferris, George Hooper. The Formation of the New Testament. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.
Fletcher, Horace. Optimism: A Real Remedy. Chicago: McClurg.
Franklin, W. S., and others. Practical Physics. 2 vols. Macmillan. $1.25 net each.
Glasgow, Ellen. The Ancient Law. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.
Grant, Ethel Watts-Mumford. Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom for 1908. Valentine Edition. Paul Elder & Co.
Groot, C. Hofstede de. Catalogue of Dutch Painters. Translated by Edward G. Hawke. Vol. I. Macmillan. $7.50 net.
Hall, H. Fielding. The Inward Light. Macmillan. $1.75 net.
Hanna, Hugh Sisson. A Financial History of Maryland (1789-1848). Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.
Harper, Samuel N. The New Electoral Law for the Russian Duma. University of Chicago Press. 27 cents.
Hassīb, Hassan Chevky. Wārid At-Ul-Hābīb Li Tanwir-Il-Labīb. Translated by Muhammad 'Aly Chevky. London: Luzac & Co.
Herbert, Nellie C. T. Lyrics and Idyls. Boston: Badger.
Lea, Henry Charles. The Inquisition in the Spanish Dependencies. Macmillan. $2.50 net.
Lloyd, Alfred H. The Will to Doubt. Macmillan. $1.25 net.
Macaulay, G. C. James Thomson. Macmillan. 75 cents net.
Mann, Charles E. Greek Myths and Their Art. Prang Educational Co.
McPherson, J. A. Waterworks' Distribution. D. Van Nostrand Co. $2.50.
Mighels, Philip V., and others. Adventures with Indians. Harpers. 60 cents.
Mosso, Angelo. The Palaces of Crete and Their Builders. Putnams. $5.25 net.
Pratt, Florence Evelyn. Songs of Many Days. Boston: Badger.
Shields, Thomas Edward. The Education of Our Girls. Benziger Bros.
Shurts, J. Van Der Veer. Kedar Kross. Boston: Badger.
Stearns, Frank Preston. True Republicanism. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $1.
Tennyson's Poetical Works. In six volumes. Annotated by Alfred Lord Tennyson. Edited by Hallam Lord Tennyson. Vol. I. $1.50 net. Macmillan.
Tudor Facsimile Texts: Wisdom or Mind, Will and Understanding; Mankind; John the Evangelist; Wealth and Health; King Darius; Impatient Poverty; Wever's Lusty Juventus; Massinger's Believe as Ye List. London: T. C. & E. C. Jack.
Urussov, Serge Dimitriyevich. Memoirs of a Russian Governor. Translated by Herman Rosenthal. Harpers. $1.50 net.
Vance, Louis Joseph. The Black Bag. Minneapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.
Voorhees, Irving Wilson. The Teachings of Thomas Henry Huxley. Broadway Publishing Co. $1.
Wager, Vernon Wade. Pocket Tokens. Boston: Badger.
White, Fred M. The Yellow Face. R. F. Fenno & Co. $1 net.
Whiting, Robert Rudd. A Ball of Yarn. Valentine Edition. Paul Elder & Co.
Williams, H. Noel. A Princess of Intrigue. 2 vols. Putnams.
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